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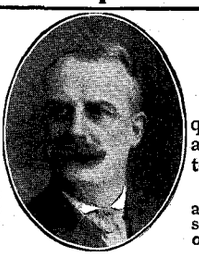

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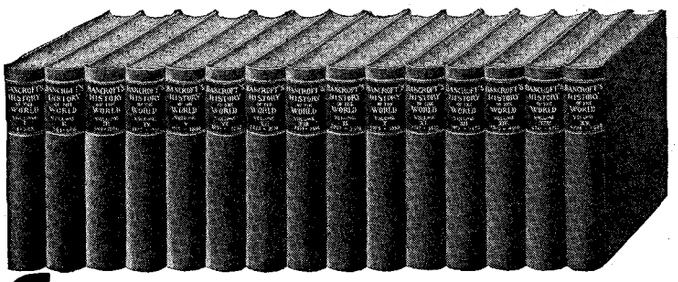

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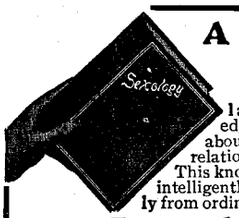

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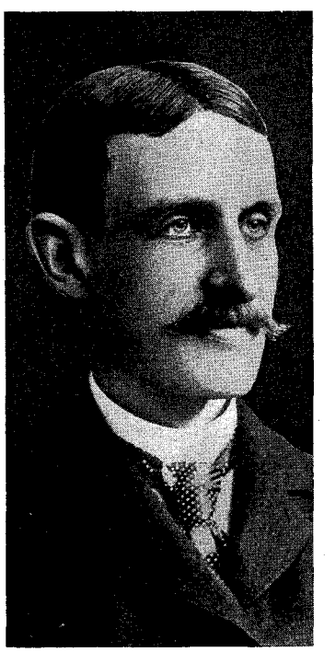
TOPICS OF THE DAY

A BAD TRUST FOUND AT LAST

MR. ROOSEVELT'S dictum that there are both good and bad trusts has still its echoes in the press, altho some editors remain skeptical as to the first part of the proposition. It is now widely admitted, however, that in the American Sugar Refining Company a very pretty specimen of the bad trust has at last been uncovered. It is not many weeks since this trust was convicted of brazenly cheating the Customs to the extent of millions of dollars—an offense for which some of its minor employees are now under indictment. Last week it settled out of court, rather than let the case come before the jury, a suit for $30,000,000 brought against it by the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company for conspiracy in restraint of trade. Going further back into its records we find that it has been convicted and fined for obtaining rebates. Many will remember also the story of the secret pipe connection by means of which thousands of dollars' worth of water was stolen from the city supply for the use of its Brooklyn refinery. What law could the Sugar Trust have violated which it has not violated? asks the New York *World*. Whether or not any important statute has escaped its attentions, the Trust can at least point with pride to the extensive fractures it has produced in the United States revenue laws, the Interstate Commerce Law, and the Sherman Antitrust Law.



THE MAN WHO CORNERED THE SUGAR TRUST.

It was owing to the efforts of Mr. George H. Earle, Jr., receiver for the wrecked Pennsylvania Sugar Company, that the Trust was forced practically to confess its guilt.

The trick by which the Sugar Trust wiped out its Philadelphia rival is described by *The Wall Street Journal* as so ugly that it "can not be adequately characterized under the statutes governing newspaper comment." A loan to the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, secured on a majority block of that company's stock, was made by a secret agent of the Sugar Trust, with the seemingly harmless stipulation that the lender should nominate the directors until the loan was paid off. He elected himself and his clerks directors, and immediately shut down the Pennsylvania refinery. So remarkable is this story of the way a competitor was tricked out of existence that it deserves to be told more at length, as it is by the New York *Evening Post:*

"Built in 1903 by Adolph Segal, the Philadelphia real-estate operator, the Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery was at the time of its completion a model refinery, up-to-date in every respect, and superior to any plant possest by the Trust. Segal had erected it for the express purpose of competing with the Trust, and that he was in position to do so successfully appears from the great interest taken by the Havemeyer concern in the new rival. Segal himself is a remarkable character; a man who came to this land twenty-five years ago an almost penniless immigrant, he quickly amassed a fortune, and aided materially the development of the city of Philadelphia by his successful real-estate speculations. In the course of time, however, Segal became too much involved, and came to grief financially with the sensational failure in 1906 of the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, now a party to the suit against the Sugar Trust. The president of the Trust Company committed suicide, and Segal, with two officers of the company, was indicted on forty-one counts for fraud and conspiracy. Not until two years later was Segal able to obtain justice and prove that he was guiltless of any wrongdoing. The receiver of the Trust Company, George H. Earle, Jr., now its president, aided him to obtain his exoneration.

"It was at the time when he first found himself in financial straits and needed a loan of $1,250,000 on his new refinery that Gustav E. Kissel offered to accommodate him. Segal, not being aware that Mr. Kissel was an agent of the Trust, readily accepted the offer, to which was attached the condition that during the pendency of the loan the holder of the seven millions of collateral—mostly securities of the new refinery—should name the directors. He had tied up $2,600,000 of stock out of $5,000,000 in a voting trust, and he was in great need of the additional money. Mr. Kissel and three clerks of the Trust were elected directors, only to show at once the meaning of the whole trick. Instead of representing unaffiliated capital, Mr. Kissel was there to do the bidding of the Trust. Its orders were to shut down the plant, and its four dummy directors did its bidding; from that day to this no labor has been employed in the Segal refinery. Its magnificent machinery has lain idle; its buildings have stood silent and empty. But the Trust had been successful in its aim. At a cost of only $1,250,000 it ended all fear of trouble in that quarter, and the failure of the Real Estate Trust Company, with the consequent injury to Segal's reputation and the ensuing legal complications, all helped to continue this satisfactory state of affairs."

After mentioning the Standard Oil in the same sentence with the Sugar Trust *The Post* feels that it almost owes the former

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OH! HOW IT HURTS!

—Flohri in *Judge*.

"HE'LL GROW MORE."

—Macauley in the New York *World*.

WHO GETS HURT?

corporation an apology. The tricking of the Government by false scales and the tricking of a rival company by a false loan, says the New York *Tribune*, "are two of the most damaging circumstances ever brought out against an American corporation." To quote further:

"The revelations in regard to the short-weight scales supply a commentary upon the revelations regarding the trick by which the rival plant in Philadelphia was closed. Many are too prone to dismiss cheating in the realm of high finance as mere 'smartness,' but here we have an illustration that goes hand in hand with the vulgar forms of cheating; that the agents or the management which stoops to one is not above the other; that the moral sense blunted at one end is likely to prove dull at the other; that, to be specific, those who would trick the Philadelphia refinery-owners out of their property would also systematically trick the Government with short-weight scales and are of the same kidney with the cheating grocer."

"I believe," said Senator Culberson, addressing the Senate, "the American people will await with interest the action or non-action of the Department of Justice in this case." It is time, says the New York *Journal*, "to make the directors of our big piratical concerns responsible for their piracy." There is an unchallenged list of laws held in contempt by the Sugar Trust, says the New York *Globe*, "yet it does not appear that the responsible heads and managers of this corporation have been criminally prosecuted." Says *The Press*, of the same city, on this subject of immunity:

"No individual officer of the Sugar Trust has been indicted for rebating. No director is prosecuted for the crooked-scales fraud. There has been no arrest of any person for the conspiracy which put the Philadelphia refinery out of business and wrecked the bank that financed the industry. . . . . .

"We are told, nevertheless, that 'guilt is always personal,' and that a corporation can not commit a crime while the officers who manage it remain innocent. The Sugar Trust, which is advised by the most eminent counsel in the land, appreciates that this is only a legal principle and the practise is different. Instead of going to jail the officers of the company, when caught with their hands in other men's pockets or fastened on rivals' throats, shift the blame to the corporation for which they act as agents. The stockholders, whether innocent or guilty of any share in the crime, are compelled to pay out millions in order to save the directors from the penitentiary. . . . . .

"Neither the counterfeiter nor the pilferer from the mails can escape prison simply by making good to those he has robbed. Guilty officers of influential monopolies, however, enjoy both the larger part of the profits of their crimes and immunity from disgrace and dishonor. As the law is now administered, with nearly everybody satisfied, the idea that 'guilt is always personal' does not apply to persons guilty of privileged crime."

The Federal Government has already begun proceedings against the Standard Oil Company under the Sherman Law, remarks *The World*, and it is time the Sugar Trust received a like attention. We read:

"It is a public scandal that such a corporation is allowed to do business under American law and American government. *Its methods discredit not only American business but American institutions.* It is likewise a scandal that when caught red-handed in its crimes it should obtain immunity by making a partial restitution of its plunder. Common thieves have no such privilege; yet the Sugar Trust has done more to cast reproach upon the American people than thousands of ordinary burglars and second-story men.

"It is a trust that deserves destruction, and Mr. Taft's Administration can not begin the work too soon."

Mr. George H. Earle, receiver for the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, tells in an interview of his failure to interest the Roosevelt Administration in the case of that company against the Sugar Trust. He is quoted in *The Times* as saying:

"I took this testimony to Washington when Mr. Roosevelt was President and could not get him or his Attorney-General, Mr. Bonaparte, to look at it. I insisted that the method of getting control of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery in this city was fraudulent and that the Trust officers should be prosecuted, but they refused to listen to me."

Mr. Bonaparte replies that Mr. Earle offered the Department of Justice voluminous statements, but no evidence. "Yet the Trust now comes into court, admits that it violated the Sherman Law, and pays a large sum to settle a private suit brought under that statute," comments *The World*, which adds: "The Taft Administration can not follow the procedure of the Roosevelt Administration in this matter, now that part of the facts have become public, without forfeiting a large share of public confidence."

In behalf of the Trust we are told by *The Tribune* that the present management "is deeply sensible of the faults of the past, and earnestly bent upon correcting them." This rumor receives credence in the editorial columns of the New York *American*, and *The Journal of Commerce* repeats and comments thus:

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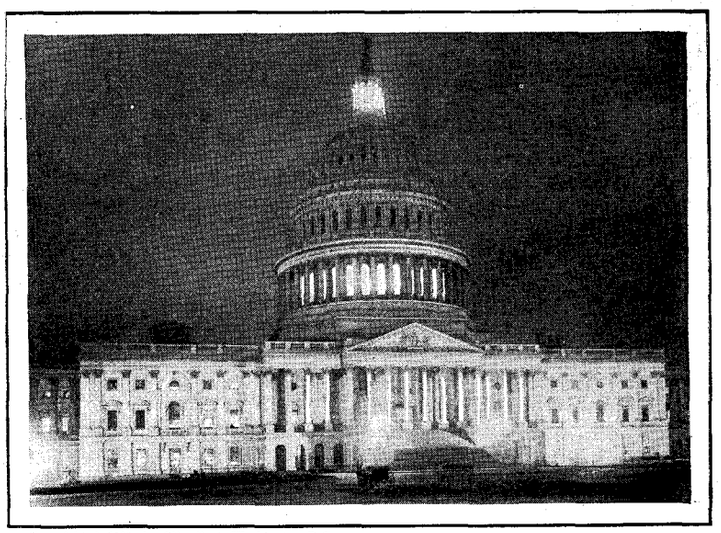
"The present management has ostensibly, if not ostentatiously, adopted a policy of publicity, and on the exposure of past sins has seemed disposed to make reparation or accept retribution rather than persist in a futile defense. Its members can not be punished for the crimes of others, and it may be that the 'Trust' could not be dissolved for such past offenses as have been proved against it, but unless it is really converted from its evil ways and prepared to lead a respectable life no mercy should be shown to it hereafter. If the present officers and directors are really bent upon reform they will need to deal openly and make clear their honorable intent by all their methods and practises. The trust has a bad name and can redeem its reputation only by persistent good behavior."

A BROAD HINT FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

TWO leaders of the Republican party are now discerned by the sentinels on the editorial watch-towers—one forcing a high-tariff measure through the Senate with as consummate skill as has ever been seen in that body; the other sitting silently in the White House, waiting. The New York *American* is convinced that the Senate leader has become boss of the party, and that Mr. Taft "has resigned the mastery." The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), however, bids us await the new President's action on the Tariff Bill. Upon that, it says, "will hinge the success or failure of the Taft Administration." Conferences between these two leaders have been reported by the Washington correspondents, so it is believed that they understand each other's motives perfectly. Despite this we see Senator Aldrich pushing to completion a tariff measure that contravenes all the utterances of the President in favor of lowering the tariff. If the President signs such a bill, his Administration and methods will be discredited, declares *The World*, "there will be renewed agitation for a return to executive lynch law and for a President who can 'do things' regardless of the Constitution," and "reason will again be drowned by the clamor of demagogs." If he vetoes it "Aldrichism" will be overthrown, so why does the Senator continue his course unless he knows the President will sign the bill? The guess of the New York *Commercial* is that perhaps the Republican leaders in Congress are deliberately playing for a veto so that the Dingley Law will remain undisturbed for another year.

Meanwhile a broad hint has come from the White House in the form of a speech by Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh in Chicago which is generally taken as an expression of the President's views. "No such declaration would have been made had the President been satisfied with the pending bill," believes the Indianapolis *News* (Dem.), and this speech "very clearly proves" that "he is dissatisfied with it." The following paragraphs from Secretary MacVeagh's speech contain the passages that are thought most significant. In them he says plainly that the people expect a downward revision of the tariff, that the President can be pretty stubborn at times, and that he might even "create for his party a new majority and control." Said the Secretary:



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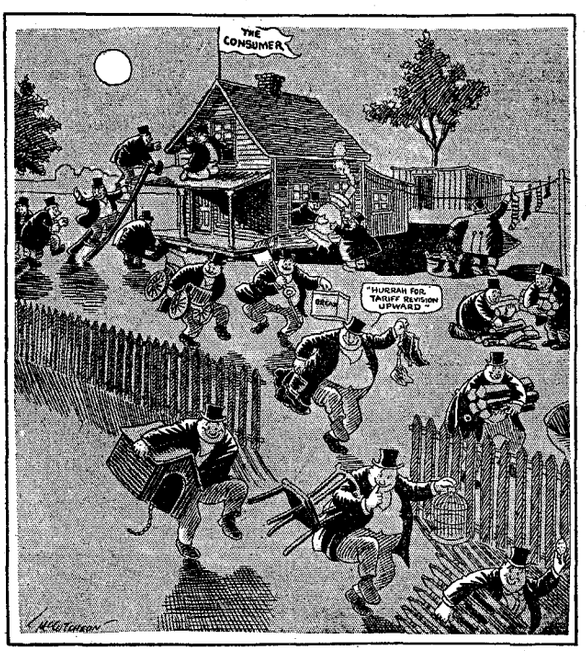
THE CAPITOL DURING A NIGHT SESSION.

"President Taft is, above all else, the man of progress—fortified and equipped with that gift of understanding the people which Lincoln had and which



THE SENATE IS GOING TO HOLD NIGHT SESSIONS.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

NIGHT SESSIONS.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

WORKING NIGHTS.

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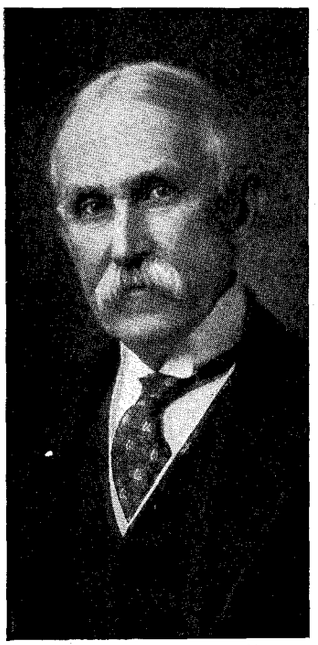
Roosevelt had. And it goes without saying that no great leader of an American party can fail to understand the values of independent thought and action in the party itself, if only this independence seeks in and through the party to answer more perfectly the deliberate and wise demands of the nation. You and I must agree that it might become at any time the duty of any great leader to create for his party a new majority and control. . . . . .



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SECRETARY MACVEAGH.

He says: "It might become at any time the duty of any great leader to create for his party a new majority and control."

"He manifests, as we all know, a marked reluctance to interfere with the deliberations or responsibilities of legislation while in progress, reserving to himself only his own rights as the necessary third factor of the lawmaking power. This Administration will be conciliatory if you do not ask it to give up a principle or to go back on its promises. Neither of these things will it do. It will stand by its principles and it will stand by its policies. . . . . .

"But, of course, it is easier to be complacent when you know that you have yourself the last word, and that the last word is a combination of language and big stick. . . . . .

"If the people, and especially the people of the Middle West, shall be made satisfied by the new Tariff Law, the tariff question is likely to be out of the way for a considerable time. But if they are not made satisfied, then we will not have rest. . . . It seems to me that the chances are largely in favor of a revision that the people will accept. What the people expect is what the protectionist Republican party promised in its last year's platform. And while it is talking against the wind to argue that the revision expected is not a revision down, it would be equally futile to say that the revision down was promised to be a revision down and out. . . . The President is an optimist, and tremendously able, with full confidence in his ability to bring things to pass. He is so strong and big and confident that he will wait a long time, however, before he will fully use his strength, but the impression he makes is that if his antagonism should be aroused nothing could stop him."

"Better no revision at all, better that the new bill should fail, unless we have an honest and thorough revision on the basis laid down and the principles outlined in the party's platform."

—President Taft to the Ohio Society last December.

"The Dingley tariff has served the country well, but its rates have become generally excessive. They have become excessive because conditions have changed since its passage in 1896. Some of the rates are probably too low, due also to the change of conditions. But, on the whole, the tariff ought to be lowered."

—Mr. Taft at Cincinnati on September 22d last.

WORDS THAT ARE BEING WIDELY QUOTED JUST NOW.

These sentiments are heartily applauded by the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), and many other Republican papers. In the mean time the most contradictory reports come from Washington. The correspondents of the New York *World* and *Globe* are sure the President will veto the bill if it does not provide for a radical downward revision, the Associated Press declares there is no basis for such reports, and the New York *Sun's* man is equally sure the President is greatly annoyed at both versions. The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) remarks that it would require less courage to veto than to sign such a measure:

"We have been repeatedly told that it would require rare courage for Mr. Taft to veto the Aldrich Bill, and this is partly true. A veto would mean a direct clash with a certain element in the President's party. It would mean enemies and resultant friction which might hamper the White House legislative program. But in another and broader sense it might require less courage to veto this bill than not to veto it. If Mr. Taft tamely signed the Aldrich Bill in its present form, his action could hardly be regarded otherwise than as a silent repudiation of the promises upon which he was elected. If its passage proved the signal, as is generally conjectured, of an immediate outcry for a new and honest revision, the President would certainly feel the effects of his decision. He would have lost a magnificent opportunity to win popular confidence and trust in a full measure, and he would have no other reward than the knowledge that he had let the Aldrich group ride over him at their desire."

RECOGNIZES THE VOICE.
—Williams in the Indianapolis *News*.

The New York *Globe* (Rep.) is sure the Aldrich measure will never become law. It says:

"The President every hour since he has reached the White House has shown that he is a man of peace. His methods are antithetical to the methods of his predecessor. There has been no rain of special messages, no ready letter-writing, no gesticulating and vehement talk, no declarations that such and such must be done, no spirit of intrusion and universal lordship. Conciliation and accommodation have been the watchwords, but this has not been because of weakness or indecision or willingness to compromise principles. However strong a case the Rhode Island Senator may make as to particular schedules, the record of the President commits him unalterably to the proposition that the revision of the tariff must be downward and not upward, and announcement of this fact, exprest or implied, must have appeared in all that he had to say.

"It is becoming increasingly obvious that the Aldrich Bill as at present drawn is not to be the Tariff Bill enacted. Either it must be modified before it finally passes the Senate or in conference. The country and the Republican party would run a great and unnecessary risk if the bill was presented to the President for signature in its present form. He should not be asked to choose between voiding utterances he has made from one end of the

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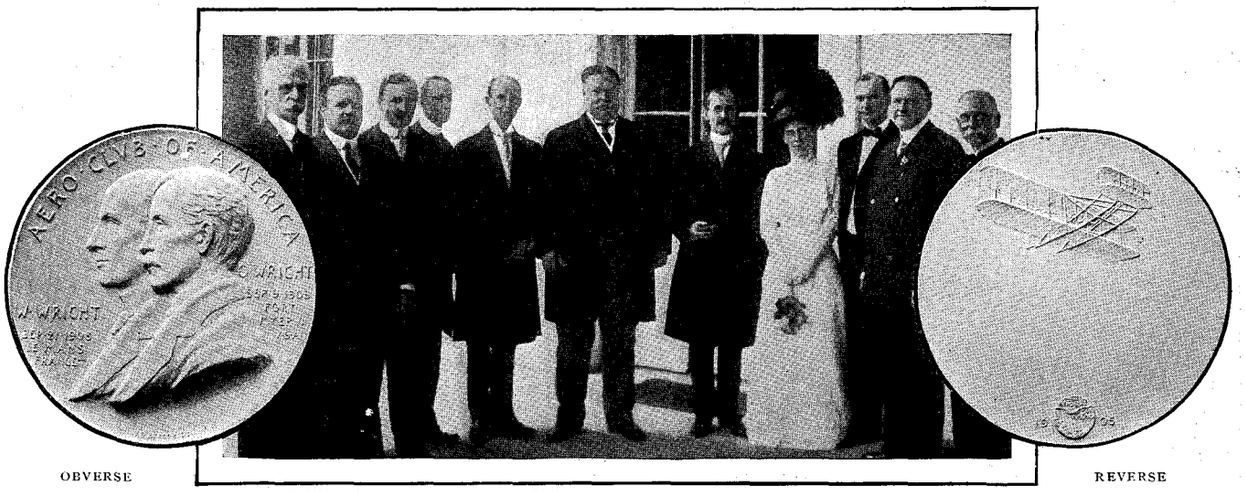

OBVERSE REVERSE

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PRESENTATION OF THE AERO CLUB MEDAL TO THE WRIGHT BROTHERS.

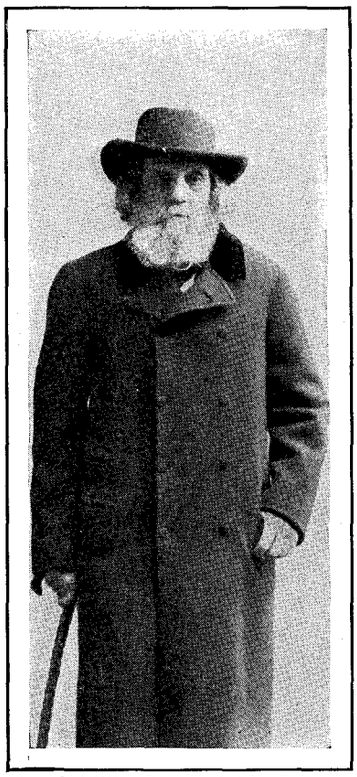
When presenting this medal to Wilbur and Orville Wright (who stand on either side of him in this picture) President Taft said in part: "I am glad of the opportunity to present you these medals, particularly because you have accomplished the things you have done in a way we Americans like to think is a typically American way—stuck your noses to the work and kept them there until it was finished."

country to the other and introducing confusion by a veto. If Senator Aldrich presses matters to such an alternative certainly he can have little doubt of what will be the result. He needs to hear nothing from the lips of the President to know."

EDWARD EVERETT HALE—A PATRIOT

TO be singled out as a patriot in a country where we are all supposed to be patriots is that rare kind of praise comparable to singling one man out of all the world of men and saying: "There was a man!" The chief note in the character of Edward Everett Hale, in the belief of the writers who knew the man and his work best, was his patriotism. Washington is full of patriots on salary or after appropriations, but this man, after a long life of devotion to his country, was made—chaplain of the Senate. That he will live as essentially a patriot, seems to be the consensus of opinion of his biographers. "Patriotism was the key-note of his life," says the Washington *Star*. Likewise the Philadelphia *Press* points out that his work as a man of letters "was altogether secondary to his utterance as a public teacher." "His work has exerted a wholly incalculable effect on the great social movement of the twentieth century," says a third observer, and Mr. Roosevelt, with this same patriotic service in mind, is quoted as saying that "to have written 'The Man Without a Country' would be quite enough by itself to make all the nation Dr. Hale's debtor." "He had the social imagination, as others have had the scientific imagination, or the business imagination, to a preeminent degree," says the Boston *Transcript*, "and with that lever he has moved the world of his time." To quote *The Transcript* further:

"At the top of his fame as fiction-writer, at the very high-tide of a popularity which was national, Dr. Hale conceived his 'Ten Times One Is Ten'—which is by some adjudged his most important work, for from it directly has sprung the formation of innumerable altruistic organizations on the 'Lend-a-Hand' and 'King's Daughters' models. . . . It would not do to claim for these works and the clubs formed under their inspiration the original impulse of this now historical and well-defined tendency of our times. But it is within bounds to say that to them, so far as this country at least is concerned, the social reforms of the day owe much of their sustained and increasing momentum. They have prepared the soil for the new ideas in the popular mind; and the popular acceptance of the duties to social brotherhood and responsibility laid on them by the 'Lend-a-Hand' cult must surely have more rapidly than would otherwise have been possible brought the social issues within the range of practical politics. . . . . .



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EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

Says W. D. Howells: "There have been patriots before Mr. Hale and there will be patriots after him, but no one else has put so much imagination into patriotism."

"Dr. Hale's propaganda of collectivism in the guise of pleasant fiction, sowing his basic ideas among the young and plastic in mind and among the women especially, must eventually show themselves to have been of great importance as an American contribution to this world-tendency of the twentieth century.

"Dr. Hale's exquisitely sensitive sense of humor would never permit him to pose as a prophet or oracle, either social, political, or religious, for long together at any time or in any presence; he was perpetually dissolving any tense situation with a witticism; he smilingly put by the adulatory ascription to him of the title of 'the Tolstoy of America.' He had the sanity of the humorist, but he also paid the humorist's penalty in failing to be taken seriously sometimes when he meant what he said, and people said, 'Oh, that is more of Edward Everett Hale's "Brick Moon."' In this way Dr. Hale lost the serious credit for having been among the first to lay stress upon the idea of a 'Supreme Court of the Nations' and the 'World Parliament'—both of which projects have been in a measure practically realized at The Hague, and also that of having shown the feasibility and economy of pensioning the aged poor of every community long before the British adopted it. To enumerate the social and benevolent enterprises to which Dr. Hale has lent his wits, his eloquence, and his popularity, would be to go through the whole category of the multifarious altruistic activities of the day."

"Dr. Hale stood strenuously for the principle that government officials are the

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people's servants," says the New York *Sun*, which goes on to quote William Dean Howells's remark that there had been patriots before Mr. Hale and there would be patriots after him, but that no one else had put so much imagination into patriotism.

A typical example of Dr. Hale's powerful championship of the average American citizen is quoted by one editor from his book "We, the People," thus:

"Shakespeare's sneers at the groundlings were true enough when he described the people of Rome in Julius Cæsar's time. They are not true of the American people to-day. Four per cent. of the people of the State of New York are people who can bring only their muscle and their weight to their daily work. These are the people who dig the drains, who carry buckets of coal up five stories or ten. The other 96 per cent. of the workmen of New York are persons who work with their brains, such men as an expressman, who keeps a delicate account of 350 customers in the course of a day and in the course of a year does not make ten mistakes. That man is as fit to read his newspaper and to make a judgment between Judas Iscariot, if he is a candidate, and Joseph of Arimathea, if he is a candidate, as is any intelligent reader of these lines."

The Boston *Transcript* recites and comments upon a story which is characteristic of Dr. Hale's methods, and illustrative of his patriotism as applied to his "Lend-a-Hand" movement. This letter was addrest to the Department of Agriculture:

"'I have received from your department, at various times, packages of seeds, and I have on my desk pamphlets relating to alfalfa culture in Wyoming, sugar beets in Nebraska, and the white willow in Iowa. I appreciate the grand work your department is doing in behalf of agriculture in the arid districts of the West. But what I should like to know is, What are you doing for the children of Geneva Street?'

"The letter was productive of results, for a few days later a whole bag of seeds came, directed to 'The Children of Geneva Street, care of Reverend Edward Everett Hale, Boston, Mass.,' and Dr. Hale saw that they were put to good use, so that by the end of the season there was a whole row of window-boxes in the tenements along the street. 'That,' said Dr. Hale in relating the incident, 'is what I call practical horticulture.'"

An editorial writer of the Washington *Post*, who had Dr. Hale's own story of the genesis of the idea of "The Man Without a Country," quotes him as follows:

"I was thinking one day what I could do to help on the cause of the Union, when my eye happened to rest on a story of Benedict Arnold, who, not long before his death, on being asked to what country he belonged, replied: 'I am the only man in all the world who has no country. I am Benedict Arnold!' Then the inspiration came to me, Can I not write or say something to the young men of the North that will place before them the horrors that would follow the overthrow of our country, and perchance strike a chord in the hearts of some young men of the South who are liable to be swept away by the current of disunion? Then it was the plan and outline of the story shaped itself in my mind."

A WARNING TO STEEL SPECULATORS—To what extent does the recent spectacular rise in the steel stocks reflect a present or prospective improvement in the industry itself? This is a question of vital importance to every investor, and any answer from so authoritative a source as *The Iron Age* (New York) commands attention. There is probably not a single person even remotely connected with the iron trade, remarks this journal, who has not been asked again and again during the past few weeks whether in the upward movement of steel stocks the tape truly discounts the future. The feeling in the trade, it asserts, is that "the outlook does not justify a huge speculation in steel stocks—in fact, the fear is freely exprest that an awakening to the real conditions may bring about financial catastrophes which may cause a serious setback in that return to normal conditions which is regarded in the trade as the consummation most ardently to be desired." It explains this view by the following facts:

"Broadly, the prosperity of the trade is measured by the earnings of the producers. When they are large, through a conjunction of a large volume of work and remunerative prices, every one shares in them more or less. Measured by that standard the iron industry is not at this time in a flourishing condition. While domestic consumption is good in those products which go chiefly to the farmer, it is only fair so far as the takings of collateral industries are concerned, and is poor from the standpoint of the purchases of the railroads. While the volume of business has been improving and promises to expand further, it will take a long period before the active mills and the new plants recently completed or approaching completion are in full operation. The profits in many branches of the industry are below the vanishing point and are below the normal in nearly all others. The great majority of the producers are committed for a considerable time to come to deliveries at very low figures. That is the situation so far as the condition of the industry is concerned, with fair prospects for the balance of the year."

SCRUBBING THE "BLACK HAND"

PETROSINO'S theory that the so-called Black-Hand outrages which figure so constantly in the news columns of our press are merely sporadic and independent cases of blackmail appears to be somewhat damaged by last week's dispatches from Ohio. After eight months of quiet ferreting, the Federal Secret Service has made a number of simultaneous arrests of suspected blackmailers in various Ohio towns and in Pittsburg. The suspects are all Sicilians or Italians, many of them fruit-dealers, and documents found in their possession are said to reveal the existence in this country of an organized and eminently successful society of "Black-Hand" operators, with home affiliations in Sicily. The correspondence seized shows its activities in the United States to have extended at least from South Dakota to New York. One Cincinnati dispatch describes these letters as naively decorated with skulls and crossbones, and drawings of daggers thrust through bleeding hearts. The same dispatch states that the money collected by the society has been estimated as running from $3,000 to $10,000 a month. Another dispatch from the same city to the New York *Tribune* quotes Chief Post-office Inspector Holmes as follows:

"We have found what I believe to be certain proof that the Black-Hand outrages, at least in the Middle West, including Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Columbus, and other Western cities, were committed by a well-organized society, with grips and passwords, and that they are not simply sporadic cases of individual extortion.

"We have no evidence so far that the American Black Hand in the West is connected with the foreign organization that killed Lieutenant Petrosino in Sicily. The money, thousands of dollars, sent by the Black-Hand members to Italy was simply their division of the spoils made at regular meetings and sent abroad to their innocent relatives for safe-keeping."

The headquarters of the alleged society, according to the post-office inspectors who are responsible for the arrests, was a room in the rear of a little fruit-shop in Marion, Ohio, conducted by a family named Rizzo. It is said that letters found in this room will lead to the arrest of Black-Hand groups in a number of other States.

"Are these the real Black-Hand leaders?" asks the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, which justifies its skepticism by recalling that "about a year ago the detectives in this city made what was claimed to be the most important bag in the history of the Black-Hand hunt, but there were no convictions, and the hold-up of citizens continued without serious interruption." It goes on to say:

"If the claims of the Secret-Service men are warranted by later developments it would be interesting to know when the Black-Hand center was shifted from the East to Ohio. There has been good reason to suppose that if there is such a thing as national

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headquarters it has been located on the Atlantic seaboard in or not far from New York."

Of the two conflicting theories by which people have explained the reckless bravado of the Black Hand and the supineness of its victims the New York *Tribune* says:

"One was that the organization was so pervasive and all-powerful that Italians of all classes were implicated in its misdeeds and profited by them, and the other was that there was no organization at all and that the crimes committed were merely a sort of private social warfare due to individual promptings to greed or vengeance. The police have leaned toward the second theory, largely because the Black-Hand operators fleeced and murdered only their compatriots and because promiscuous private warfare is still largely in accord with Italian ideas.

"The arrests made in Ohio indicate, however, that the Black-Hand extortioners do work together, maintaining connections much closer than those maintained by criminals of other nationalities. As the Italian element in this country has grown and prospered, the field for blackmail has been enlarged, and the blackmailers have begun to operate in the smaller towns as well as in the great cities. They have apparently used the mails with confidence, just as they explode bombs in crowded tenements without hesitation and take chances of detection which most other criminals avoid. They have counted on the indifference of citizens of other nationalities, with whom they wisely never interfere. But tho they have easily escaped the municipal police, they now find a different sort of agency on their trail. The postal inspectors and Federal Secret-Service men have ampler means of tracing crime than local police agencies of the various cities, and when the Government gets on the track of a criminal it pursues him from one end of the country to the other with unrelenting persistence. We trust that the crusade now in progress in Ohio will demonstrate that an organization such as the Black Hand can not survive in this country when once the Federal Government determines to put it out of business. It is little credit to our own police system that Black-Hand crimes have so seldom been punished in this city. However powerful the system is, it can not forever defy patient and intelligent attack. It will pass out of existence in this country as soon as the Italians themselves, who use it and suffer from it, are convinced that the municipal, State, and Federal authorities have effectually united for its suppression."

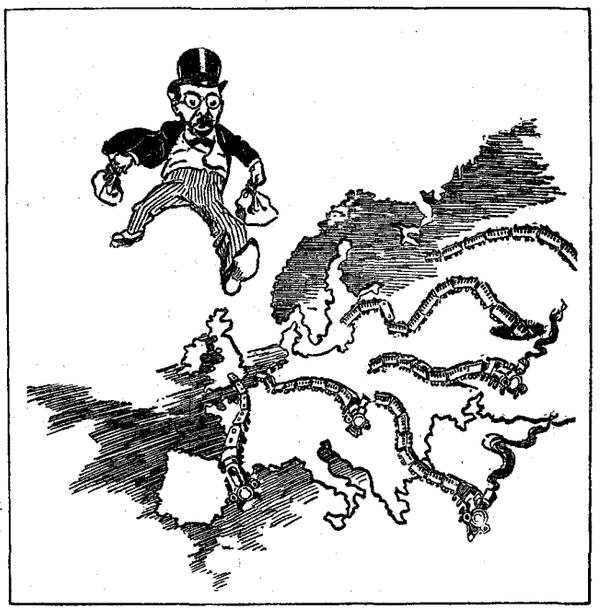
HARD TIMES AND RAILWAY SAFETY

WHAT relation has the cold nose of that gaunt wolf, hard times, to the safety and comfort of a passenger riding in a railroad train? Altho this sounds like a riddle of schoolboy days, the answer is not to be found in the back of a conundrum-book. It is a serious problem discust by Mr. Slason Thompson, of the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, and answered by him in a recent bulletin based upon the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Here Mr. Thompson traces the marked decrease in railroad fatalities in 1908 to the financial depression of that year. The statistics show that passengers and railroad employees killed in railroad accidents in the United States during 1908 were fewer by 1,392 than in 1907. One railroad, the Pennsylvania system, distinguished itself by handing in a report of no fatalities for railroad accidents, thus equaling the remarkable record made by the English railroads for almost the same mileage. Mr. Thompson, after calling attention to the fact that a decided decrease in railroad fatalities was evident after the panic of 1893, goes on to discuss his theory thus:

"There can be no evading the conclusion that so far as train accidents are concerned the marked diminution in fatalities to passengers and employees must be credited almost entirely to the panic of October, 1907, which put emergency brakes on the wheels of transportation and domestic commerce. The conditions, so far as they related to safety appliances and methods of operation, were practically the same in 1908 and 1907 and 1906-7. The instalment of block signals almost came to a standstill as a consequence of the business depression, only 1,030 miles being installed in 1908, against over 6,000 in 1907. The proof that safety devices had little to do with the diminution in railway accidents is found in the decrease in the classes of accidents, such as falling off cars, or while getting on or off, or from coming in contact with structures over or beside the tracks, which almost invariably result from carelessness or negligence of the victim."

Mr. Thompson further believes that—

"The conclusion is unavoidable that the marked diminution in fatalities in 1908 was due almost entirely to the recession in freight traffic, which took the strain off every department of service and substituted orderly observance of rules by passengers and employees for their violation in the feverish rush of prosperity that culminated in October, 1907."



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HARRIMAN'S COMING.

—Mayer in the New York *Times*.

The Wall Street Journal, which goes over Mr. Thompson's report with great care, believes his deductions are sound so far as they go, but in its opinion, "he has not covered the most important ground":

"There is a good reason why the railway employee should be careful in bad times. If he is discharged for carelessness there is plenty of union labor to take his place, and he knows that every railroad intends to maintain discipline if it can. It can not always do this when labor is scarce and the trades-unions are prosperous and arrogant. During the period of prosperity which terminated in 1907 men were constantly reinstated, on the demand of their union, who should not have been entrusted with the care of anything so valuable as human life.

"There is probably not a division superintendent in the United States who could not tell stories of coercion during that period. If the railroad is deprived of the power to discharge its men for incompetence, carelessness, or recklessness, it can not maintain discipline, and there is no great industry in which rigid discipline is so imperatively required. We have probably statutes enough and to spare, but it almost seems as if a special law, strengthening the hands of the railroads in this matter and protecting them in the discharge of an employee guilty of conduct calculated to endanger human life, in spite of the labor-union, might be devised. If the figures given in this report show nothing else they prove that upward of 40 per cent. of the waste of life can be prevented."

The New York *Times* supports Mr. Thompson's theory that the "death-roll rises and falls as the strain upon the freight traffic is increased or relaxed." It says:

"The black mark against the American record for passenger accidents is due primarily to the effort to comply with the almost impossible and yet inescapable demand that a freight traffic double all Europe's shall be handled with ever-increasing haste."

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FOOD BECOMING MORE OF A LUXURY

WHEN the great galleons laden with the gold of Mexico and Peru began pouring their wealth into Spain, the other countries of Europe wondered in their envy why a partial Providence had singled out that one kingdom for such a rich blessing. So the historians tell the story. It is continued in a different vein, however, by the political economists, who go on to say that this influx of the yellow metal disorganized the economic balance of the peninsula, elevated the prices of everything to prohibitive figures, and proved the ruination of Spain, which has been a "poor relation" in the European family ever since. What Spain experienced then is now happening to us, many writers believe, in the flood of gold that has deluged our money markets in the past few years. As the prices rose in Spain, so they are rising here, especially the prices of food. The rise is helped along, it seems, by a shortage in the supply. The number of mouths is increasing faster than the number of potatoes.

In the last analysis, remarks the Washington *Post*, an abundance of cheap foodstuffs is the basis of economic superiority. To-day the United States, according to observers whose opinions are supported by rising prices, is confronted by a shortage in the domestic supply of such staples as bread, meat, and potatoes. The increase in the price of beef announced recently by the Western packers has sent up the retail price in all our large centers of population. And there are rumors of more to come. The poor of the East Side, says the New York *World*, are feeling the pinch as never before. *The American* reports that "hundreds of small butcher-shops throughout the city have been closed—simply because the increase of two to five cents a pound in the cost of meat has put it altogether out of the reach of thousands of people." A Washington dispatch to the same paper estimates that the advance amounts to an increase of $1,600,000 in the daily receipts of the Beef Trust. According to this correspondent, the Trust "has taken the consumer by the throat to force immediate action on the Tariff Bill and to insure the retention of the duty on hides." On the other hand, the vice-president of one of the largest wholesale beef concerns in New York explains the high price of beef by the fact that cattle are scarce and all grains used for fattening them are high. These conditions, he says, will continue until September. Further light is thrown on the general situation in grains and meats by an interview with James J. Hill, telegraphed from Seattle. Says Mr. Hill:

"It has been but a few years since it was estimated that the average consumption of wheat per annum in this country was six bushels, but now the experts argue that it is seven bushels. The census of 1910 will show that we have a population of 90,000,000, which will mean that we will require for our own use 630,000,000 bushels hereafter.

"We raise now probably 650,000,000 bushels of wheat in the United States with good crop conditions. This will leave us but 20,000,000 bushels as a surplus for export, while in the past we have exported upward of 120,000,000 bushels per annum. So one can see that we will need all our wheat to feed our own people. Within the next five years the wheat of Eastern Washington will be shipped eastward to feed the people of Eastern and Central Western States.

"And in considering these facts it must be remembered that the number of livestock slaughtered last year was 1,000,000 fewer than the year previous. When farmers of Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska can get 65 cents a bushel for corn at the country station they will not endure the risk of hog cholera and the labor incident to hog-raising, but will sell all their grain."

"A dollar to-day in Center Market," says the Washington *Post*, "will not buy as much for the table as 50 cents would a few years ago." Moreover:

"It is getting so that among the poorer people meat is a luxury that can be indulged in only on rare occasions, and then only the cheaper and less nutritive cuts. In other words, we are tending in this respect toward the standard of living of the lower classes in Europe. Every increase in the cost of the necessaries of life without a proportionate increase in the wages of labor is a lowering of the standard of living. . . . The only real measure for wages and salaries is what they will buy; that is, what the economists call real wages, and there is no doubt that real wages to-day are far lower than they have been for years.

"One of the chief factors in the great progress of the United States during the century past has been the abundance of cheap foodstuffs. More than anything else it has established the high standard of living which has made the American workingman the most effective in the world, and the lowering of this standard of living from whatever cause means a revolution in the American economic system."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE difference is that Loeb is being blamed only for his own acts now.—*Ohio State Journal.*

WE tremble to think of the possibility of strained relations between Senator Aldrich and Germany.—*Chicago Tribune.*

IF President Taft doesn't get up some sort of scrap soon, we shall fear he has forgotten those policies.—*Atlanta Journal.*

"MR. ROOSEVELT rests" proclaims a headline. Here we have the first piece of sensational copy that Africa has furnished.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

THE Teddy-bear makers have become bankrupt. If this is all that is to happen to them, the public is a long way from being even.—*Houston Post.*

THE Japanese *Hochi* has discovered that America is weak. It must have been devoting its attention to the standing of the Nationals.—*Washington Post.*

EVERYBODY will breathe a sigh of relief that the Georgia Railroad strike ended before the watermelon shipments were due to begin, anyway.—*Washington Herald.*

WILLIAM T. STEAD purposes opening a bureau to establish communication with spirits. If he will go to Georgia he'll find spirits in almost any sort of old bureau.—*Florida Times-Union.*

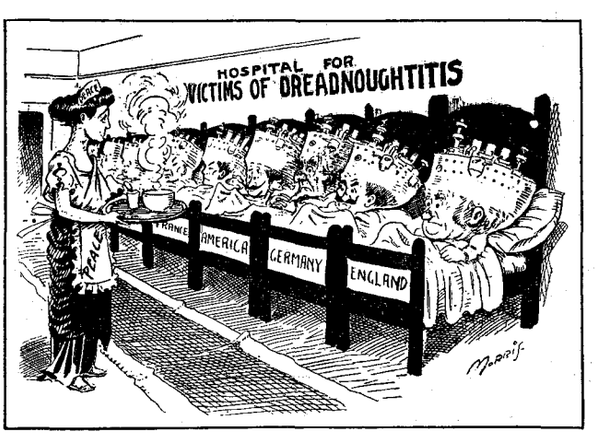
A BERLIN scientist announces that he has succeeded in making food from air. Now, if the ultimate consumer could just learn the trick, and use it on congressional hot air, the tariff question would cease to bother him.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

"IDLE French Money to Come to America." Idle American money often goes to France. *New York Evening Post.*

EARNINGS of the Bell Telephone companies increased $2,700,000 in the first four months of this year. More prosperity talk.—*Wall Street Journal.*

A VACUUM airship is said to be under serious consideration by the army engineers. They should think twice; there's nothing in it.—*Washington Times.*

FROM the Senate's consent to a higher duty on lemons we infer that Senators have provided themselves with all the citrus fruit they expect to require for handing to their countrymen.—*New York Evening Post.*



WILL IT COME TO THIS?
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review.*

THE legerdemain artist who says there are 20,000 magicians in America underestimates; tariff jugglers alone exceed that number.—*New York Evening Post.*

AN immoral drama has been withdrawn from the New York stage after one performance. The Manhattan censors said the lines were not bright.—*Washington Post.*

EMMA GOLDMAN'S lecture on the hypocrisy of the Puritans has been pronounced harmless by the police, thus badly damaging Emma Goldman's season.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

A NEW anesthetic has been discovered, under whose influence the patient retains consciousness, but suffers no pain. The ultimate consumer should lay in a liberal stock of it before the tariff makers get around to the tariff on it. He'll need it later.—*Washington Times.*

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JOHN BULL DOWN WITH "SPIONITIS"

ALL Germany is shaking with laughter at the spectacle of the beefy and phlegmatic form of John Bull suffering from as bad a case of jumpy nerves as ever seized any one afraid of the dark. Every poor German waiter in England is a military officer in disguise; every German freight steamer has a park of artillery hid in its hold; every case of merchandise landed is stuffed with rifles and ammunition, and every shooting-star is heaven knows what frightful German missile of death. The latest symptom of

ENGLAND'S AGONY.

Next they will be searching the waters of the Thames to see if any German warship is spying around.

Ulk (Berlin).

British panic is the worst of all, and threw the victims into "a frenzy," as a Berlin paper puts it, "unworthy even of a decaying country." It seems that an air-ship equipped with searchlights had been seen hovering at night over various British cities and villages, vanishing before daybreak. What could it be but a German air-ship filled with spies? The daily papers were full of the stories of those who had seen it, weird pictures of it "drawn from description," and maps of the districts being spied out. It was even made the subject of questions in Parliament.

At last the terrible specter was found. As the Dunstable correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle* tells it:

"Two men were going to work at Sewell-lane works when they came upon a smashed-up air-ship, whose long cylindrical gas-bag was lying across the hedge. The bamboo framework was completely smashed up, the two powerful lamps, radiator, and various pieces of machinery were scattered about. . . . Inside the broken framework was found the following document:

"'NOTICE.

"'In the event of an accident. This air-ship is the property of ——, London, who will pay the sum of £5 to the finder, provided he first sends a telegram to ——, London, stating where the air-ship is to be found.'"

On being interviewed by a reporter from *The Chronicle* the representative of the firm whose address was given in the document," a well-known West-End firm of motor-car factors," declared:

"This air-ship is one which we arranged some weeks ago to send up as an advertisement. It consisted of twin cigar-shaped balloons to which was attached a bamboo framework, 40 feet in length. Underneath were suspended two large electric lamps.

"It was, of course, merely a toy air-ship. The arrangement was that it should be taken from place to place by motor-car and sent up at night-time. The balloons were inflated with hot air."

WOULDN'T IT BE DREADFUL?

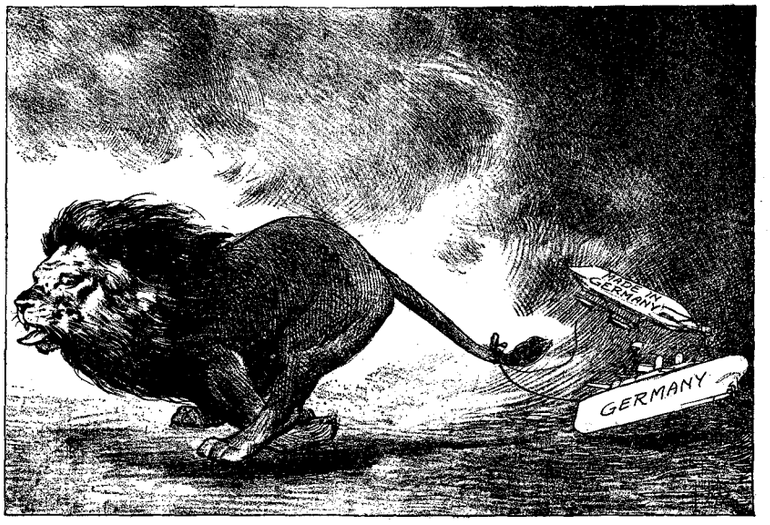
BRITISH LION—"What! an invading army landed! Dear! Dear! I do hope they will not interfere with the football cup matches."

Tatler (London).

The satirical remarks of the German press are considered justified, even in England, and when the Premier was asked in Parliament whether the nocturnal visits of German air-ships to England, the sounds of tunneling heard under the North Sea, and the cargo of cannons on board German freight and passenger ships to England had escaped the notice of the Secretary of State for War, Berlin rang with laughter from Tempel Hof to Old Koeln. The *Koelnische Zeitung*, under an article entitled "English Spionitis," suggests that the boring under the North Sea is being carried on "by the dragon or lindworm bred by Germans for that purpose." "The figure of John Bull, popularized in *Punch's* cartoon, is out of date," observes the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which adds:

"The most characteristic quality of that figure, English phlegm, has been superseded by neurosis. The fear of German invasion is not to be assumed from the idiotic utterances of some yellow newspapers, but to judge from the parliamentary speeches of last winter, we think it may be believed in."

"Germans," remarks the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*



PANIC.

The British Lion thinks that half the world has been tied to his tail!

—*Amsterdammer*.

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(Berlin), "who have had such a high respect for the civilization of England, and her work in all the paths of progress, are profoundly sorry over these hallucinations." The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) seriously remarks, that "the whole war peril is nothing else but the work of men who see specters." Equally strong is the condemnation by the *Neueste Nachrichten*, quoted above, of England's "pale fear of German ambition," a fear "incompatible with the dignity of a great nation." The *Grenzboten* (Leipsic) has a strong article in which it tells us that "since the spectral air-ship originated in the imagination of Englishmen, and they came to the conclusion that they were surrounded by German spies, the record of the lovely and gifted Sheherezada has been completely broken."

The sober common sense of Englishmen in this matter is set forth by the utterances of the best London organs. *The Standard* thinks the Germans should be made "welcome to their enjoyment over John Bull, no longer beefy and phlegmatic, but reduced to a mere jumping skeleton, all nerves and midnight terrors." But "the idea that Englishmen are going about distracted by the fear of German spies is a mere figment of the imagination," and *The Daily Chronicle* says:

"The average man reads what is set before him about the 'scare-ships,' smiles, and passes on. The questions in like sort put in the House of Commons are rightly dismissed by Mr. Haldane as exhibitions of mere folly. Hysteria in headlines, and an occasional piece of nonsense in the House of Commons, do not reflect the average of public opinion. We in this country rate such exhibitions at their true value; but foreigners can not be expected to make the necessary allowances and provide the proper perspective. We are thus made to cut a ridiculous figure in foreign eyes. Ridicule, it may be said, does not matter; but there is an element of real danger in such misconceptions. We do not want to elaborate the point, but we must briefly indicate it. Nations which give to others the appearance of frenzy, panic, and hysteria give at the same time an appearance of weakness. Men or nations which are conscious of strength and resolution do not fall victims to scares and panics."

OUR TRADE FAILURE IN THE PACIFIC

JAPAN'S victory over the United States in the contest for the Pacific carrying-trade is pretty well known in this country. Now Europe is beginning to take notice of it. One of our big Pacific steamers can carry practically as much freight as the whole fleet of Japanese liners that ply between our shores and Asia, but the Japanese steamers carry the freight, while the American steamers "carry air," as Mr. Harriman puts it. Furthermore, there is less to carry than there used to be. In 1905 we sent $161,584,000 worth of exports to the Far East; the next year the figures sank to $140,600,000, the next year to $133,890,000, and last year rose to $148,575,000. This record spells failure, thinks Dr. Ernst Schultze, an eminent author and editor of Hamburg who writes in the *Preussische Jahrbuecher*, of Berlin. He declares that "the exalted optimism of the Americans has caused them to see the whole future in too rosy colors." This is especially the case with regard to our trade with China and Japan. The first setback we received, he says, was the Chinese boycott in 1906. The difficulties with the Japanese in California caused a feeling which even the visit of the American fleet could not by quasi intimidation put an end to. As a matter of fact, from whatever causes, "the commerce between North America, out of which American shipping interests were expected to reap so great an advantage, has passed with remarkable rapidity and unalterable finality into the hands of the Japanese."

This writer proceeds to state the plans of Mr. J. J. Hill and the "Oriental projects of that Napoleon." "Above all things he wished to make overpopulated Japan a consumer of American wheat." "I intend," he remarked, "to make wheat as cheap to the millions of the East as rice now is, and our farmers shall reap the benefits of this new demand." He sent flour to China and Japan in small sailing-ships, he saw that the Chinese were taught how to bake bread. In time from 150,000 to 200,000 tons of flour were sent from Tacoma and Seattle to East Asia. Cotton was also exported to the same country to the amount of 166,000,000 pounds. In 1907–8 the export of flour fell to less than one-half of earlier exportations, and there was only one-fifth of the cotton exported to China and one-half to Japan in comparison with previous amounts.

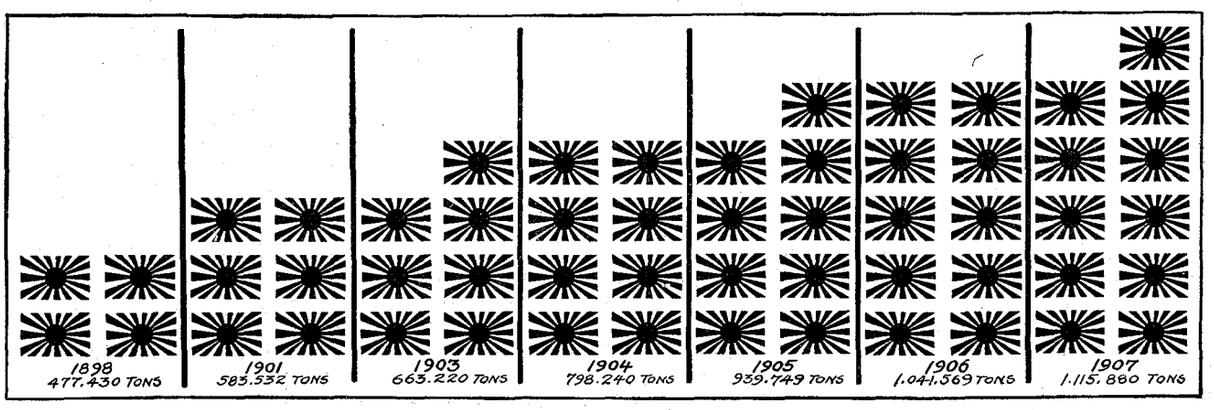
The same failure has attended America's attempt to control the freight and passenger trade, we are told. To quote the words of Dr. Schultze:

"For a long time after Perry opened the Japanese ports (1853–54) the whole carrying-trade of Japan was prosecuted under American and English flags. Within the last twelve years Japan has ships of her own plying between her ports and those of China, India, Australia, England, and America."

The Japanese shipping subsidy has done much to bring about this state of things, and in 1906 some $4,000,000 was voted by their parliament for this purpose. Thus it appears that the tonnage of Japanese shipping has risen from 477,430 in 1898 to 1,115,880 in 1907, and while in 1898 Japan had 35 per cent. of the foreign trade, in 1907 she enjoyed 43 per cent.

Dr. Schultze sums up the situation as follows:

"The prospects of American shipping in the Pacific are very poor. No one can be accused of pessimism in declaring that they are actually nil. The high protective tariff which the United States maintains has raised the country to great wealth, but has also put both her industries and her shipping at a disadvantage in international competition. Manufactures are conducted in the United States with such high wages that in a department where she is not benefited by protection, such as is the case with shipping, she must be outdone by other nations. When she enters into competition with a country in which wages have sunk to the lowest



INCREASING TONNAGE OF JAPANESE SHIPPING.

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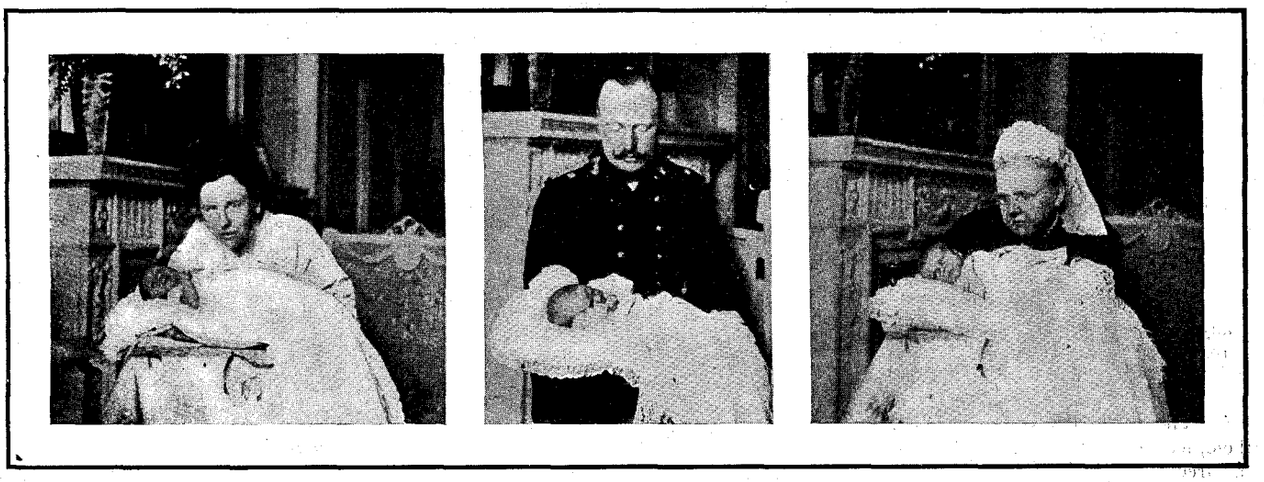


MOTHER AND CHILD.
Photographed by the father.

FATHER AND CHILD.
Photographed by the mother.

GRANDMA AND THE BABY.
Also photographed by Wilhelmina.

ROYAL PHOTOS OF THE DUTCH PRINCESS.

limit, as in Japan, it is impossible for the United States to overcome a rival."

Yet it must be allowed, we are told, that the commerce and carrying-trade of Japan have been artificially inflated by government subsidies. If these are withdrawn, America may perhaps step in to supplant Japan in the Pacific:

"The United States has, however, one faint glimmer of hope. The trade policy of Japan does not rest upon an altogether solid foundation. The subsidies which are paid to the navigation companies and shipbuilders may give a transient prosperity to these branches of industry, but may fail to make their success permanent."

ROYAL DUTCH PHOTOGRAPHY

THE well-nigh delirious joy of the Dutch over the birth of an heiress to the crown which they feared might otherwise pass to some foreign monarch has been heightened by the public distribution of photos of little Juliana in the arms of her mother, her father, and her grandmother, taken by members of the royal family with the Queen's camera. How it was done is told by the London *Daily Mirror*:

"The Queen, with a mother's instinct, recognized that it would give her loyal subjects the greatest possible pleasure if they were permitted the honor of becoming possest of these photographs of her baby, taken by herself; and thus it was that her Majesty decided that she should be the first to photograph the child.

"Accordingly, on the afternoon of May 14, when the Princess was only just over fourteen days old, her Majesty sent for her favorite camera.

"At that time the Queen was not fully restored to health, but she had heard of the almost impetuous desire of her people to see photographs of the baby, and she resolved not to delay the pictures longer than was absolutely necessary. . . . . .

"First of all the Queen placed the baby in a reclining position on cushions laid on a table and took two photographs of the infant alone; then she exposed one plate while the Queen Mother tenderly held the child, and finally she entrusted the little one to the care of her royal consort, who affectionately took the Princess in his arms, and in this position was photographed by the Queen.

"Naturally, the series could not be said to be complete without a picture showing the Queen herself holding the infant. Consequently her Majesty handed the camera to Prince Henry, and after explaining to him precisely how it should be held and at what distance, she sat down with the child in her arms and faced the camera.

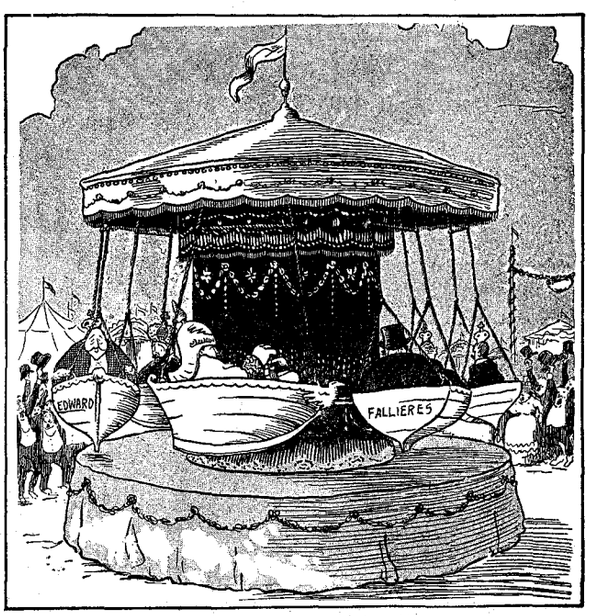
"In every case an excellent picture was the result, the royal baby, seemingly fully conscious of her great responsibilities, not moving a fraction of an inch during the time the plates were exposed. . . .

"By Queen Wilhelmina's request, copies of the royal photographs were sold to the public throughout Holland."

A NEW TURKISH TANGLE

APPARENTLY at the very moment when the peace of Europe has safely weathered the Bulgarian secession, Austria's seizure of two Turkish provinces, and the revolution in Constantinople, a new cloud rises on the horizon. The Greek Government has made a demand that Crete, which is nominally Turkish, be incorporated with the Hellenic kingdom. This shows an intention parallel to that of Francis Joseph when he annexed territory belonging to the Turkish Empire. The position of Crete as a protectorate in charge of Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy does not dispose of the suzerainty of Turkey. It is true that the High Commissioner of the Powers has, since August, 1906, been nominated by the King of Greece. But, according to our dispatches, Turkey will not yield Crete, even for a financial consideration, such as induced her to yield reluctantly to Francis Joseph in the Balkans. She threatens, we are told, to march an army down from Macedonia on Athens, which is as easy as it was for her to forward her forces from Salonica to Constantinople. We are told by the London *Times* that the protecting Powers wish to decide the difficulty among themselves. Thus we read:

"It is believed that the four protecting Powers will not cease to



BRIGHT IDEA OF THE POWERS.
"We've had enough of the zig-zag policy in Turkey. Let's try the merry-go-round policy."
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

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interest themselves in the future of the island after the withdrawal of their troops next July, and that their joint action will tend to prevent, as hitherto, the Cretan difficulty from assuming the form of a purely Turco-Greek question and thus entering on acute and very dangerous phases. It is well known that the Turkish Government is averse from treating with Greece over this question, and insists on dealing exclusively with the four protecting Powers, who have taken the island in pledge."

The Paris *Temps*, commenting on this ticklish position, remarks:

"It is roundly declared by the Turkish Government that a further dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire is not to be permitted, and if any attempt be made upon its integrity, no hesitation will be felt in resorting to boycottage, to be followed by a dissolution of diplomatic relations, and finally an application of coercive measures. . . . None of the Powers has yet declared officially what attitude it will take in this matter. Almost all, we might indeed say all of them, have equal reasons for showing themselves agreeable both to Greece and to Turkey. The two proposals [annexation to Greece and absolute domination by Turkey] may both be supported by strong arguments, those founded on actual fact, and those based on right. Compromise in the matter is difficult, and this is all the greater reason why it should be at once attempted."

The Turkish flag flying over the island at the entrance of the harbor of Canea "is all that remains of Turkish domination in Crete," declares the *Figaro* (Paris), which proceeds as follows:

"To resuscitate this domination, to give a solid foundation to what is but the shadow of a name, is beyond the dreams of any one, especially of the Turks, old or young. Europe had made pledges which are more than promises to Greece, which has been allowed to assume the reality of a certain thing the name of which alone is denied her."

Of course the French papers have hinted that Kaiser William is at the bottom of the Turco-Cretan squabble, and that he wants to have Germany added to the list of the protecting Powers. The *Koelnische Zeitung* denies that Germany and Austria-Hungary "contemplate anti-Turkish measures, nor have they advised the Greeks to annex Crete." With regard to Germany this semi-official organ states:

"Germany, for her part, is perfectly contented not to be one of the so-called protecting Powers and desires to have nothing whatever to do with the affairs of Crete."

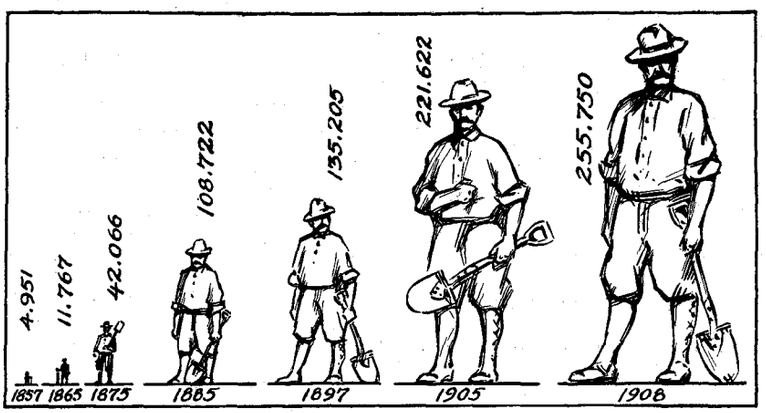
This is enlarged on in *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) as follows:

"A French newspaper affirms that Germany has taken the initiative in the reopening of the Cretan question. It states that the Kaiser made certain promises to the King of Greece at Corfu, and that he also promised the King of Italy, during an interview at Brindisi, the support of Germany in certain points bearing on Crete. There is not the slightest foundation for this whole statement. The German Emperor gave no pledges to either Greece or Italy with regard to the Cretan question.

"Germany's attitude to the Cretan question is, in reality, a quite opposite one. Ten years ago, when the present Chancellor was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, he alluded in a jocular manner to this matter by saying that Germany would take no part in the European Concert, but would lay its flute down in silence and leave the hall. Since that period Germany has never had any idea of playing a leading part in the Cretan question."

ARGENTINA'S FLOOD OF IMMIGRANTS

PEOPLE who think that all the emigrants who leave Europe make a bee-line for the United States will be surprized to learn that Argentina received more immigrants in 1908 than this country did in 1897 or 1898. In 1908 Argentina received 255,750 strangers. This was about one-third the number we received that year, but as we outclass Argentina in population fifteen to one, it is evident that in proportion to population she is far ahead of us as a promised land for Europeans who leave home. A glance at the reference-books in which these figures appear shows, however, that the rest of South America must not be judged by Argentina. Brazil's immigration is falling off and Chile's is insignificant. From the 76,292 foreigners who settled in Brazil in 1901, the number of annual additions to the population has dwindled until the last census, in 1904, gives but 12,447. In the five years including 1901 and 1905 Chile records a total of only 14,000 immigrants. In Bolivia and Peru no figures are given in the "Statesman's Year-book," and we may presume that the number of newcomers is too insignificant to be recorded.



GROWTH OF IMMIGRATION INTO ARGENTINA.

One of the main reasons why Argentina is so eagerly picked out for settlement lies doubtless in the determined efforts of the Government to populate the inland districts. We learn from Eugenio Garzon, in the *Figaro* (Paris), that as soon as the immigrants land they are provided with good food and comfortable shelter free for five days. The National Bureau of Labor finds places for them, if they are laborers or mechanics, and they are dispatched to their destination and supported for ten days free of charge under the direction of an agent of the Bureau. This writer says that if after arriving at his original destination "the immigrant wishes to continue his journey still farther by another railroad, he is provided with a ticket and conducted to the station by the agent." As to the number of immigrants, Mr. Garzon says that Argentina received in 1865 11,767 immigrants; in 1875, 42,066; in 1885, 108,722; in 1897, 135,205; in 1905, 221,622; in 1907, 209,108; and in 1908, 255,750 immigrants.

Of the class and character of these immigrants Mr. Garzon speaks as follows:

"We must not look upon this influx as merely a floating and fluctuating immigration, arriving only for work in the harvest, but an immigration that results in the settlement of from 185,000 to 190,000 persons annually in Argentina. There is also another auspicious circumstance in the immigration for 1908. This is that the immigrants are not of the same sort as their predecessors, who brought only their contingent of individuals without any means excepting that furnished by the Argentine Government and no capital but their willingness to work. The immigration of 1908 consists in great measure of small capitalists who arrive with means sufficient to ward off many inconveniences in settling abroad, and to develop their life in accordance with their aptitudes. On the other hand, the proportion of Italian immigrants has diminished, while the Spanish arrivals have considerably increased.

"The Minister of Agriculture for the Government of Argentina declares that this last immigration has every characteristic of stability, because the strangers, unlike transient immigrants, are accompanied by their families."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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A LIGHTED STREET AS A BUSINESS ASSET

THAT good street-lighting, or even spectacularly brilliant illumination, generally pays a city in dollars and cents, is asserted by a writer in *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York, June). Generally speaking, he says, the value of property on a business street is proportional to the number of people who make use of it as a thoroughfare. Thus:

"A corner lot on Broadway is worth more than a lot in the latest subdivision on Long Island, simply and solely because a greater number of people pass the Broadway corner during the day. It not infrequently happens that opposite sides of a street on the same block have considerably different values, due to the same cause. Anything which adds to the traffic of a given street must, therefore, add to the value of the abutting property. While conditions of accessibility to necessary utilities, such as railway stations, hotels, banks, public buildings, etc., have doubtless a preponderating influence in determining the traffic of a street, it is equally true that no subsidiary condition has such a vital effect as the lighting. Cincinnati has a long open square in the center of its business section, which naturally affords a prominent location for business. It happens that one side of this square has been brilliantly lighted up, mostly by private enterprise. As a result nine-tenths of the pedestrians in the evening take that side of the square, with the result that it is far more valuable as a business location than the opposite side. The merchants on one of Newark's main business streets saw that the bulk of traffic failed to pass them in the natural course of business; they installed a brilliant system of street-lighting, and forthwith their street became the center of attraction; and similar instances can be cited in numerous other cities. It would, of course, be absurd to expect to create a popular business street out of a thoroughfare lying far beyond the natural limits of traffic; but there is no question that any street directly tributary to a business thoroughfare can be fully doubled in value by the installation of spectacular lighting.

"In a more general way, lighting the entire business section of a city up to the standards of modern illumination does for the city as a whole what the lighting of a particular street does for that section; it increases values by increasing the traffic, not only from the city itself, but from the surrounding country and near-by towns. That good light increases the value of residential streets by making them more desirable needs no argument. Good street-lighting, more than any other thing, gives to a city an air of progressiveness and prosperity. 'Nothing succeeds like success'; to appear prosperous is the first step to being prosperous."

Lighting, of course, is a business asset from an even broader point of view than this. It is, for instance, an efficient measure of public safety and even of sanitation. Before the days of systematic street-lighting only those ventured out at night who had urgent business or ample bodyguard. City streets have become safe just to the extent that they have been well lighted. To quote further:

"It is true that light alone would be insufficient protection, but it is equally true that police alone, in any reasonable numbers, can not afford complete protection. While this fact is generally recognized, there is one phase of the matter on which more public education is needed. It is the practise in many cities, especially the smaller, to extinguish a considerable portion of the street-lights at midnight or thereabouts, thus leaving them without this important protection for half of the night. To be sure, many streets are little frequented during this period; but a single breach of public order resulting in robbery or murder would more than offset the additional expense involved. A city in these days can certainly afford, and the citizens reasonably expect, to have the fullest possible degree of protection every hour of the day. The midnight schedule is a piece of petty economy entirely out of keeping with the wealth and civilization of our country at the present time.

"What is called the moonlight schedule is even a greater fallacy, if literally carried out. Moonlight is far too uncertain a quantity to be reckoned with in so vital a thing as street-lighting. To consider the phases of the moon in a public lighting contract is as much behind the times as regulating the planting of crops or the prediction of the weather on this basis. A city should not only be lighted up adequately in every part, but should be kept lighted up during the entire part of the twenty-four hours when sunlight is not available.

"It would doubtless be stretching the argument to claim that better street-lighting would directly add to the healthfulness of the street. The power of suggestion in influencing action, however, is no mere fancy; there is no denying the fact that one improvement suggests another. Asphalt pavement has produced clean streets, not merely because it is easier in itself to clean than cobblestones, but because of its much more elegant appearance; it shows more strikingly the offensiveness of filth and neglect. The same reasoning applies with greater force to the lighting of a street. Not only will well-lighted streets be kept cleaner, as a matter of mere inclination, but will be less littered and abused. There is extremely little wanton destruction or injury to property of any kind. Such cases arise mostly from thoughtlessness or association, and not only will good street-lighting be an incentive to keeping the streets clean and sanitary, but will further react upon the residents themselves with a wholesome influence to cleanliness."

LABORATORIES FOR AEROPLANES

IT is proposed in France to establish laboratories where the various practical questions connected with the operation of aeroplanes may be solved by actual experiment. In *Cosmos* (Paris, April 24), a method of testing is described based on the use of automobiles in the open air to furnish and control the speed desired for these trials. Says the writer:

"The question of the establishment of testing-laboratories for aeroplanes is a pressing one. Mr. Painlevé, a scientific authority, has often insisted on the usefulness of such establishments if aviation is to make rapid progress in France. The Eastern Aérial League has just decided on the foundation of this kind of a laboratory, which will be attached to the Physical Institute at Nancy. It is a happy initiative, for we know what difficulties are met by aviators who wish to subject their ideas to experimental tests.

"In *La Vie Automobile* (March 6), Norbert Lallié proposes a very simple method of testing the planes of aeroplanes, which will make it possible for a person to experiment by placing himself in conditions analogous to those of actual practise, that is to say, in the flight of a steered aeroplane. In a specially arranged automobile there are placed measuring apparatus, of already existing types, to register the forces of sustentation, or of resistance to propulsion, the forces necessary to the reestablishment of transverse equilibrium. In this way nothing is easier than to repeat experiments, modifying their conditions at will. He says:

"'The automobile will be given extremely variable speeds, which may reach the actual speed of an aeroplane in motion. The planes will be tested in calm air, with and against the wind, with side winds, etc. . . . The planes will not be small models a few inches square, but several yards square, and will have in some respects the dimensions and exact forms of those used in real aeroplanes. With such large planes and such high speeds, the least changes in form, angle, arrangement, etc., will give results that will come out very differently and will consequently be easy to control with certainty.'

"The same experimental method will be applicable to the testing of models of aeroplanes, to all sorts of parts of aeroplanes, to the study of propellers which are now tested at a fixt point in a very defective manner, and even to the study of miniature dirigible balloons.

"For scientific study of the resistance of the air, the use of these vehicles has already been suggested; but this system, at the time when the pneumatic tire was unknown, was difficult of application. It has been criticized by some, who have remarked that outside air currents would render the results of observation very doubtful. This same objection can not be brought forward against the method as applied to the aeroplane, for in this case—which is of the foremost importance—experiments are not to be tried indoors, but in

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the open air. The averages obtained from numerous and varied trials will give the desired solutions, which will guide aviators in the practical construction of their machines."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POWER-HOUSES—BEAUTIFUL AND UGLY

BEAUTY is truth, we are told, and truth is knowledge, and knowledge is power. A power-house, therefore, should presumably be at least as beautiful as any other public structure—say an art-gallery or a library; and an illustrated article in *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, June) by Frank Koester shows that hydro-electric stations, especially in Europe, have in fact been so built as to be appropriate to the locality and pleasing to the eye. Says Mr. Koester:

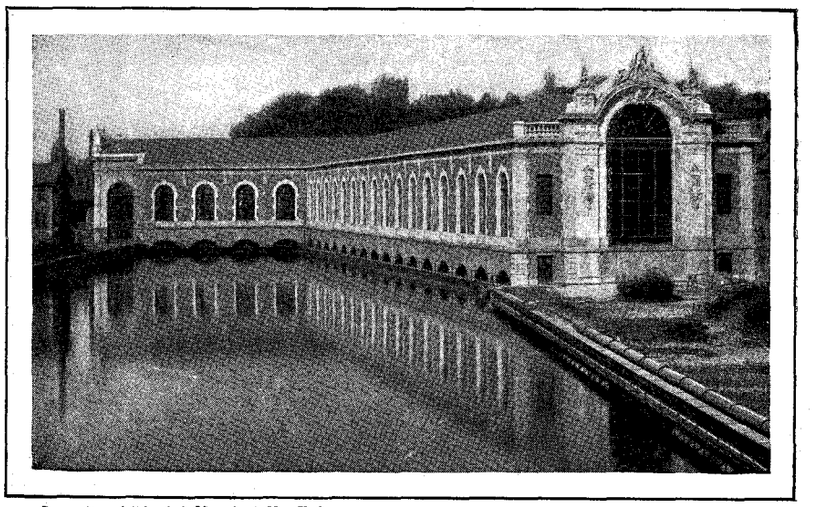
"There exists, undoubtedly, a feeling, not only among the general public, but also among many engineers and architects, that the development of water-power necessarily destroys the beauty of the surrounding locality; but this assumption is by no means correct. Doubtless the multiplicity of box-like structures in existence afford ample evidence of the lack of association of the engineer and the architect, and if the hydraulic and electrical engineers continue to erect such plants the development of an antagonistic sentiment is to be expected and justified. There are exceptions, however, which prove very clearly that the effectiveness and beauty of the scenery may be improved by the erection of the buildings of a hydro-electric plant. . . . . .

"The possibilities of giving a hydro-electric plant a superior architectural appearance are much greater than in the case of a steam-power plant, because there is no handling of coal and ashes and no production of smoke.

"A building intended to house a power plant should not be too ornate, such as is often the case in Europe; simplicity in design and harmonious arrangement, taking into account the surroundings, are matters of prime importance. . . . . .

"In some of the European stations the ornate character of the design may seem exaggerated, as, for example, in the case of the hydro-electric plant of the city of Stuttgart. This is in the Gothic style of the fourteenth century, a variety in much favor in Continental practise, the approach from the street being in harmony with the general structure. . . . . .

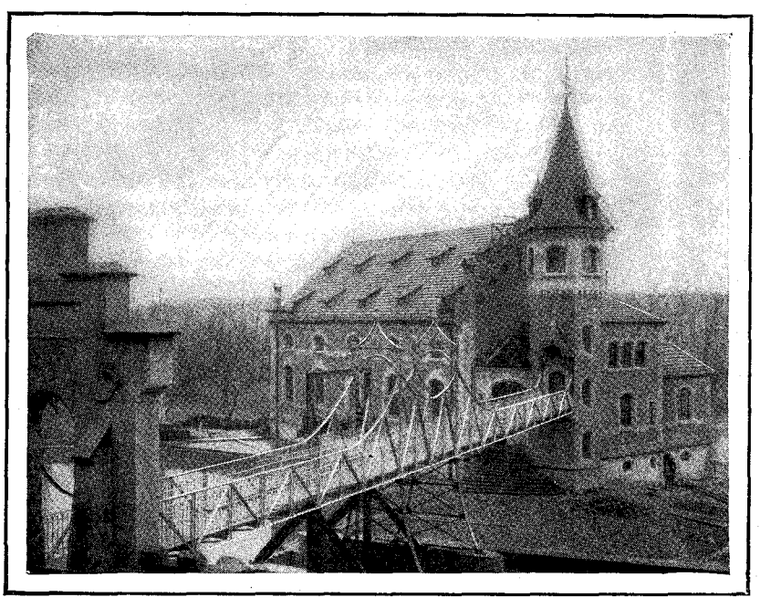
"One of the most picturesque hydro-electric power-plants in Europe is that at Tivoli, Italy, situated on the Tiber, and supplying electric current to Rome. The building itself, with its few arched openings, is of simple design and well adapted for the climate. The head-race is designed in the style of an ancient Roman aqueduct, and is provided to deliver a greater quantity of water than is needed for the power plant in order to supply the waterfall. This plant adds greatly to the scenic beauty of the vicinity, thus partially compensating for the fact that the commercial benefit of the installation inures, not to the neighborhood, but to the city of Rome. An examination of the illustrations will show the correctness of the assertion that the presence of a hydro-electric plant does not necessarily impair the beauty of the locality, and that a good effect may be obtained with a comparatively small expenditure of money. In many instances it is evident that the development of the hydraulic power may be used also to improve the natural attractions of the situation.



By courtesy of "Cassier's Magazine," New York.

MUNICIPAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT AT GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.
This power-house "pleases the eye more than many an art gallery."

"It must not be assumed that the treatment shown in the various illustrations covers the possibilities of the various buildings, but it may be affirmed that in nearly every instance a pleasing effect can be secured with little or no additional expense; the principal necessity lies in a proper knowledge of architectural principles and their application to the local conditions. At the present time, when both engineering and architecture have attained such a high degree of development, it is indeed strange that we see every year so many unattractive structures erected in connection with the development of hydro-electric plants, while by a proper association of both science and art such excellent effects might be attained."



By courtesy of "Cassier's Magazine," New York.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT AT STUTTGART, GERMANY.
It "might easily be mistaken for a German millionaire's country-house."

Commenting on this article editorially the New York *Evening Post* expresses regret that while Europeans are housing their electric-power plants in palaces, ours in this country occupy structures that look like jails. Is this, asks the writer, because we like ugly things? He goes on to say:

"Industry will drop her unsightly mask when water drives her wheels. The Niagara power-houses give us a good inkling of this possibility; but would we see its fruition, we must turn to Europe. There hydro-electric stations are being built which vie with churches and castles. . . . Their photographs make the old-style belching factory chimney and the brick block seem twice hideous. Stuttgart's plant might easily be mistaken for a German millionaire's country-house. The mu-

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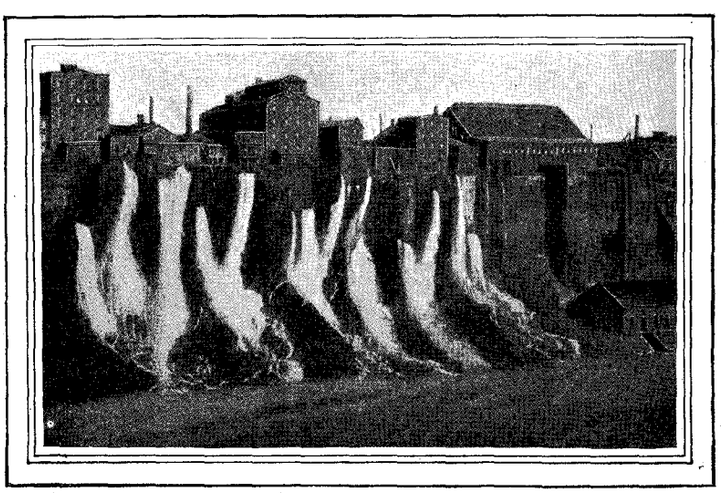
nicipal power-house at Geneva, stretching along the pool whence comes its strength, pleases the eye more than many an art gallery. Yet to Tivoli we would award the beauty prize. It has built a piece of a Roman aqueduct into the side of a cliff; the severe arches of the plant match those of the ancient structures on the crest above it, and actually enhance the charm of its setting. Throughout Switzerland and the Tyrol, stations, dams, and head-races are being erected with the same fine regard for the way-farer's eye; and factories taking electricity from them likewise. Unhappily, our own country lingers behind. Some of the plants recently erected at conspicuous points in the Rocky Mountains resemble jails more than anything else. One might infer that the American manufacturer loves ugly things."

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS ON PAPER

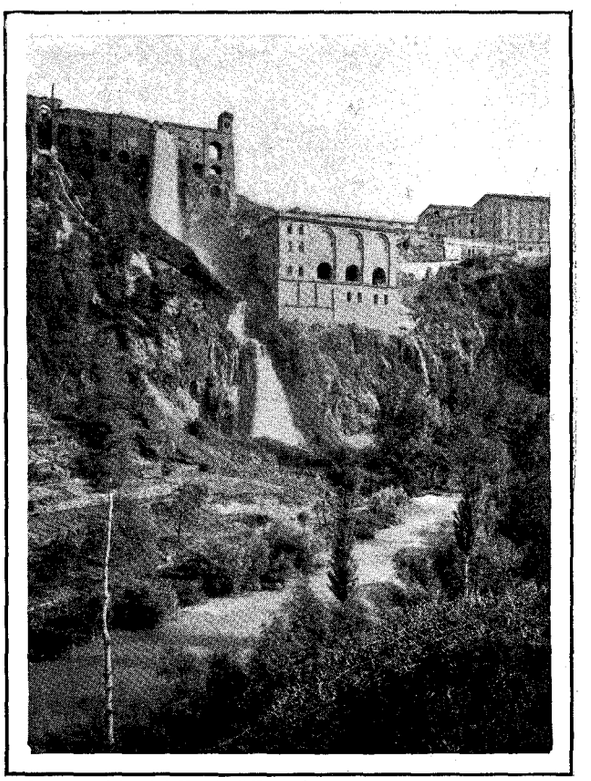
PRACTICAL methods of color-photography result in the production of single specimens on glass, incapable of duplication and to be viewed only by transmitted light. Experimenters are now working on methods of reproducing an indefinite number of prints, to be mounted on paper or card and viewed, like ordinary photographs, by reflected light. No such process has yet reached the commercial stage. In an article contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, May 8), Mr. A. Berthier describes some of the difficulties in the way and the steps that have been taken toward their solution. He says:

"Several processes for obtaining positive prints in color on paper have already been suggested; but unfortunately the results are far from satisfactory. In the case of the trichrome network (the Lumière and Jongla processes) the precipitated silver necessarily interferes with the reproduction of the colors seen by reflection. The author has made several experiments toward doing away with the reduced silver and consequently the little black surfaces that mask the complementary colors. In a few words, the principle of this new method is as follows: It depends on the use of excessively small grains, similar to the starch-grains of the Messrs. Lumière; but while the colored starch is soluble, which makes the colors alterable by water, in the new process the small elementary surfaces are formed of insoluble substances. For instance, one of the proposed combinations is as follows: a certain number of filaments of cellulose (artificial silk), extremely fine and colored blue, yellow, and red, are superposed. The bundles thus formed are cut across with a microtome and there is thus obtained a trichromic powder formed of small disks or cylinders, which is used like the starch-grains of the Messrs. Lumière. The surface over which they are scattered is of gelatin. The sensitive layer is spread over the screen thus constituted without any separating varnish such as is used in the autochrome plates.



PART OF THE POWER AND MILLING DISTRICT AT NIAGARA FALLS
Where business seems to have gained a striking victory over beauty.

"The plate is exposed like the autochrome or omnicolor plates and then developed. The image is inverted and developed again. Thus is obtained a diapositive which is sensitized with potassium bichromate and exposed to full light; the parts protected by the silver deposit remain soluble while the others become insoluble. The silver image is then eliminated with the aid of permanganic acid or otherwise. The bichromated gelatin image may then be developed as is done with a carbon print; only the insoluble elementary surfaces remain, and we have finally a clear positive in which the different colors have no opaque element whatever.



By courtesy of "Cassier's Magazine," New York.

POWER PLANT AT TIVOLI, ITALY.
"To Tivoli," says one writer, "we would award the beauty prize."

"It may be seen that what differentiates these images from those of the ordinary plates with trichromic screens is that the colors in the latter are made by darkening the starch-grains that are not wanted. For example, red is given by small elementary surfaces in which the blue and the yellow are masked by the deposit of silver. In the new method the colors are much clearer and are visible not only by transmitted but by reflected light. It is necessary only to remove the film and mount it on some convenient backing—paper, card, or wood. These operations are currently performed in photographic laboratories.

"The author proposes to try to modify this process in such manner that prints may be multiplied. Instead of obtaining a transparent positive in the first place, we may stop with the negative, omitting the inversion and the second development. The negative will be sensitized with bichromate in the manner already described. The image will thus be without the small opaque screens and may perhaps be reproducible by contact.

"Evidently this method is somewhat complicated; besides, it would seem likely to give good results only for decided colors—red, yellow, blue; for intermediate tints, corresponding to elements made partially soluble, it would be necessary to use excessively fine grains to obtain an exact reproduction. It should be realized that as each small grain can not be modified, since it is insoluble and since the opaque silver screen has been done away with, variations of color can be obtained only by combinations of whole grains. In the autochrome plates a grain may be more or less masked by the reduced silver. Possibly some ingenious amateur may find a solution of this difficulty, and the hope of this has emboldened me to describe the present method."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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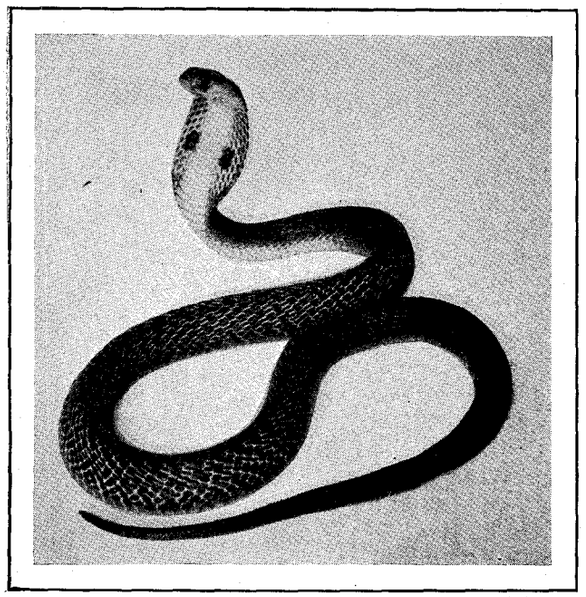
SNAKE MEDICINE UP TO DATE

TO most people, even at the present day, treatment for snake-bite means simply whisky, and plenty of it. This, however, is not approved by the modern expert. He knows exactly what are the properties of snake-venom, what its effects on the human



A NERVE SPECIALIST.

The venom of the cobra does its work by paralyzing the nervous system of its victim.

organism are, and what will counteract them. His object is to neutralize the poison as quickly as possible, before it can reach vital organs; not to overstimulate the system in a vain attempt to give it strength to resist the full power of the venom. Dr. J. T. Case, in an article on this subject in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich., June), tells us that in practically all snake-poisons there are at least two kinds of toxin. One paralyzes the nervous system, while the other destroys the tissues at the seat of the punctures, and destroys the blood-cells after being absorbed into the blood. In some snakes, such as the cobra, the nerve-poison is predominant; in others, like the rattlesnake, the tissue-decomposing element is most marked. We read:

"When about to seize prey or strike an enemy, a venomous serpent raises its head, opens its jaw in such a way that the poison-fangs are directed forward, and then with the quickness of a released spring suddenly strikes its victim. . . . If the poison-fangs happen to penetrate a blood-vessel, the venom instantly enters the blood and the effect is almost immediate. Usually, however, the venom is injected into the tissues and is more slowly absorbed into the blood-vessels, thus somewhat delaying the toxic action.

"The treatment of snake-bite has been subjected to considerable scientific study, especially of late. Dr. A. Calmette, director of the Pasteur Institute, Lille, France, has probably done more than any one else to place the treatment of venomous snake-bites upon a scientific basis. In this country Drs. S. Weir-Mitchell, Reichard, and Noguchi have been actively engaged in the search for an antivenomous serum which could be employed in the treatment of snake-bite in the same way as diphtheric antitoxin, which has proved so valuable a life-saver in cases of diphtheria. It has been learned, however, that antivenenes are specific; that is, in treating the bite of the cobra, a cobra antivenene must be employed; in treating the bite of the coral-snake an antivenene prepared from the venom of this species of serpent must be used, so that the value of the antivenenes is thus somewhat restricted. Cobra antivenene is furnished to the British Army in India. The French colonies have now for some years employed antivenomous serum in treating snake-poisoning.

"Various antivenenes are now prepared in this country by Noguchi, of the Rockefeller Institute, New York City, and may be procured in New York and Chicago.

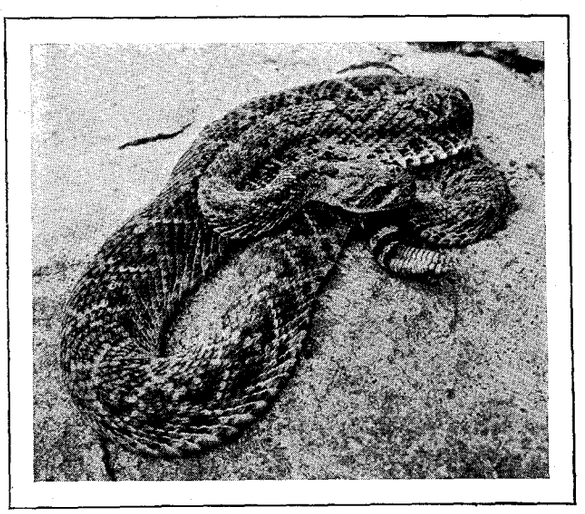
"Whisky is popularly considered a specific antidote for snake-bite. In fact, this popular prejudice in favor of whisky for snake-poisoning is almost universal. Numerous experiments, however, supplemented by careful clinical observation, have shown conclusively that whisky is positively harmful in place of being beneficial. Dr. Ellis S. Allen, of Kentucky, recently performed a series of experiments with the copperhead moccasin to determine the antidotal value of alcohol. The animals employed were live, full-grown rats, the normal diet of the snake. Concerning his very carefully conducted experiments Dr. Allen makes the following statement: 'As to the action of alcohol, it caused the rats to succumb earlier to the effects of the snake-venom than did the rats that were bitten and injected and had no alcohol. Alcohol certainly did not have any antidotal properties, for, mixt with the venom before injecting the rats did not modify its toxicity, and rats saturated with whisky before and after being bitten did not seem to have the same amount of resistance as rats that had no whisky."

Snake-venom, the writer goes on to say, weakens the heart and lowers blood pressure. Alcohol still further lowers blood tension and depresses the vitality of the white blood-cells, the defenders of the body, and the agents which neutralize and destroy the snake-toxins. Dr. Allen says that "many a man has been killed with huge doses of whisky instead of dying as result of snake-poisoning."

In one case a boy of three years was given over a pint of whisky. In fact, we are told, nothing could be more irrational and dangerous than the popular notion concerning the antagonism between whisky and snake-poisoning. We read further:

"In practise, the treatment of snake-bite should aim (1) to prevent the absorption of the poison, (2) to neutralize the effects of venom already absorbed, (3) to maintain the patient's general vitality.

"To prevent the absorption of poison, immediately apply one or more ligatures a short distance above the bite; *i.e.*, on the side of the bite nearest the heart. The ligature, which may consist of a handkerchief, shoe-string, necktie, or any other suitable bandage, should be tightly twisted about the limb so as to prevent the return of the poison-laden blood to the rest of the body. . . . The tissues around the bite should be squeezed [and] the fang punctures should be enlarged by cutting into them at least as deep as the fangs have penetrated. . . . The blood should be sucked away from the wound, provided the one who does the sucking has no wounds or abrasions



A DIAMOND-BACK RATTLER.

The venom of this snake destroys the tissues and blood-cells.

about the mouth or lips. If water is obtainable, the wound should be thoroughly bathed as quickly as possible, first with water, then with a solution prepared by adding permanganate-of-potash crystals to water until a deep wine-color is produced.

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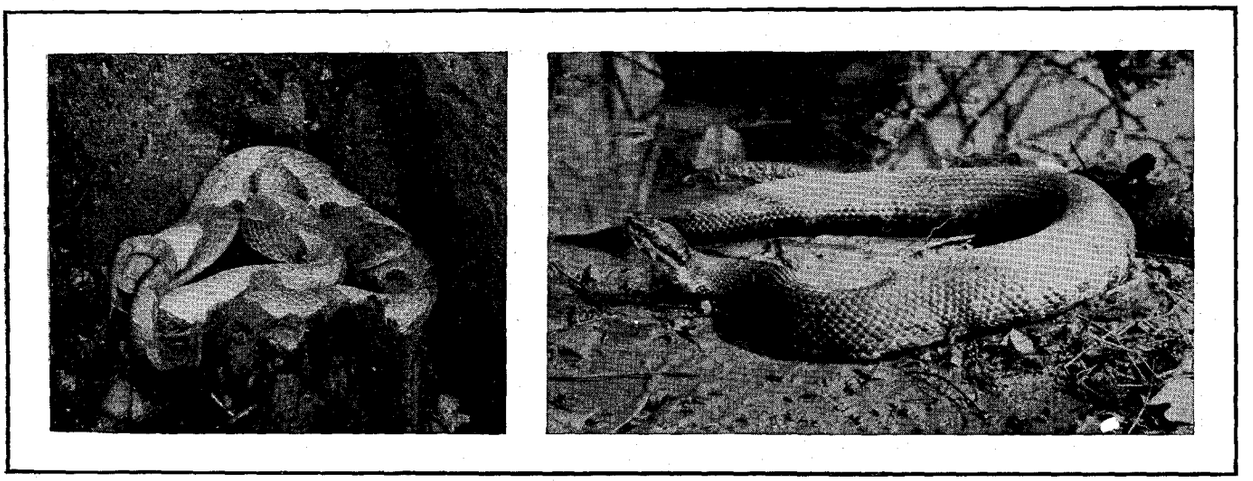

The illustrations for this article were made by E. R. Sanborn and are used by the courtesy of the New York Zoological Park.

A COPPERHEAD. A WATER MOCCASIN.

Instead of curing snake-bite, whisky has been found by actual experiment and observation to make the victim succumb more quickly.

"To neutralize the venom, the contents of a bottle of antivenene (about a third of an ounce) should be injected under the skin, preferably the skin of the abdomen, by a hypodermic needle. . . . . .

"If antivenene is not obtainable, rub pure permanganate-of-potash crystals into the wound, and if a hypodermic needle is available inject a strong solution of potassium permanganate deep into the tissues in a ring surrounding the punctures and apply over the wound a dressing saturated with this same solution. . . . . .

"Some physicians employ a solution of chlorinated lime in place of potassium permanganate, injecting about an ounce of a 2-per-cent. solution after an elastic constriction has been applied to the limb above the bite. This solution tends to neutralize the snake-venom by the gases generated. One part of chlorinated lime is dissolved in twelve parts of water for the 'mother solution,' and then just before the application is made this 'mother solution' should be diluted with nine parts of water.

"After the neutralizing solution has been injected, the ligatures should be carefully loosened and removed, beginning with the one farthest from the bite. Tight ligatures should rarely be left in place for more than half an hour without being loosened, as the nutrition of the parts might be seriously damaged by the hindered circulation."

The patient's general vitality, we are told, should be maintained by surrounding him with hot-water bottles, hot bricks, and warm blankets; and hot drinks should be given. When there is great stupor or numbness, the patient should be made to exercise, or the limbs may be rubbed. Considerable quantities of liquid may be taken, to stimulate the kidneys, and hot-water baths have also been recommended. Alternate applications of hot and cold compresses to the spine are stimulating measures of great value. The writer goes on:

"It is needless to state that the services of a physician should be secured at the earliest possible moment. If this is impossible then take every precaution to keep the wound absolutely clean. Lift the edges of the dressing and renew the application of permanganate-solution every half hour. Small bits of sterile gauze should be tucked into the wounds to keep them open, and, no matter how favorably the case progresses, do not allow the wounds to heal in less than a week.

"Nearly every State of the United States is infested with at least one variety of venomous snake. In view of the efficacy of these newer remedies for snake-bites, it would seem advisable for every camper, woodsman, or other individual exposed to the bite of poisonous reptiles, to carry with him certain articles for use in case of accident: several ligatures, preferably of rubber; a sharp knife or razor; a package of sterilized gauze dressings; several bandages; a tube of pure crystals of potassium permanganate, or of the 'mother solution' of chlorinated lime; two or three bottles of antivenomous serum. All the above may be made up into a small package, easily carried in the coat- or jacket-pocket."

THE SENSE OF SMELL IN FLIES

THAT the mechanism of smell in flies is similar to our own, is the conclusion drawn by Alexander Hill, who writes from Mentone to *Nature* (London, May 13) regarding the use of formalin as a fly-destroyer. If two teaspoonfuls of this substance (40 per cent. formaldehyde) be added to a soup-plate filled with water, flies go to it, he says, one after the other, to drink, especially in the early afternoon. We read:

"Some die in the water; many fall in the immediate neighborhood of the plate; others succumb on window-sill or floor. As the result of leaving a single plateful of the solution on the kitchen table (I am writing in the south of France) hundreds of dead flies are each day swept up from the floor. Formalin water is free from the gruesome associations of fly-papers and other traps which hold their struggling victims. It may even be turned to ornamental uses. A wire cage placed in the center of the dish may be crowned with flowers, which flourish equally as well, with some slight but interesting changes in tint, in dilute formalin as in pure water. The solution neither attracts nor repels flies. Two similar dishes placed side by side, the one containing pure water and the other formalin, are visited, so far as one can judge, with equal frequency. It is somewhat strange that so small a dose proves fatal when taken into the fly's alimentary canal. I find that, to free a room from flies by vaporizing formalin, the air must be rendered quite irrespirable by a human being. The room needs to be amply ventilated before one ventures into it.

"The interest which attaches to this observation, that flies will drink a solution of formaldehyde, lies in the proof which it affords that the mechanism of their sense of smell is similar to our own. No volatile body the density of which is not greater than that of air is a stimulant of our olfactory membrane. Formaldehyde, H,COH, has a density of 15 only. Playing in paradoxes, one might say that it undoubtedly has a malignant odor, but we can not smell it. If the nose be placed close to a vessel containing a dilute solution of formalin a scent is recognizable, but this I take to be due (a chemist will correct me) to impurities present in the commercial product. Yet I find that when I sit within a yard of it my eyes begin to smart. In this respect, however, I am, I know, exceptionally sensitive. . . . Once, when conducting a *viva voce* examination with the aid of formalin preparations, I developed so acute and painful, altho happily transient, an attack of conjunctivitis as made it impossible for me to attend the examiners' meeting. The fact that so deleterious a volatile body as formaldehyde does not appeal to our sense of smell would seem to confirm the only theory of the physics of olfaction at present plausible, tho far from comprehensible, namely, that which attributes to the hairs of the cells of the olfactory membrane the capacity of responding to the alterations in the vibration frequency or amplitude of molecules of air which are caused by the presence among them of heavier molecules."

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A YALE STUDENT'S MISSION

A YALE Senior now completing his college course will leave behind him in New Haven a well-established mission with a plant costing upward of $20,000. This, so far as known, is the only instance, says a writer in *Zion's Herald* (Boston), of an undergraduate of any college that ever established a mission of the kind and conducted it himself. He is William Whiting Borden, of Chicago, and his institution, known as the Yale Hope Mission, is situated on Court Street about a half-mile from the Yale campus. The story of this Yale student's work runs in this wise:

"Two years ago young Borden, then a sophomore, decided to undertake the work. A couple of rooms were first opened, one in which nightly revival meetings were held, and another to house the friendless men of the street. The dormitory was fitted up with accommodations for thirty, and Yale Hope Mission opened its doors. Soon the nightly meetings were crowded with men who came in at first to escape from the cold, and who finally got into the habit of coming. Louis J. Bernhardt, a former convict and later a mission worker, was selected as superintendent, and very soon the men who came to the meeting recognized in Bernhardt a friend.

"Yale friends of Mr. Borden, learning of his mission, volunteered to help, and got into the habit of showing up at the nightly meetings and speaking to the men, until now it has become a regular program to have a Yale speaker each night.

"A month ago the entire block in which the mission had been housed for two years was bought at a cost of upward of $20,000, and the property has become the Yale Hope Mission for Homeless Men. In the hotel are accommodations for thirty men. Then the main floor has been fitted up for offices, with the living-apartments of Mr. Bernhardt and his family. One large room is reserved for the evening meetings. In the basement is the dormitory where men without work or money are housed temporarily. During the extreme cold weather of the past winter from 50 to 150 homeless men applied at the Hope Mission for a bed each night. These were given lodging according to their turn. In the morning these men were given breakfast. No charge has ever been made for either food or lodging."

WILLIAM WHITING BORDEN,

A Yale senior who founded Yale Hope Mission in New Haven and for a year and a half bore its entire cost.

Out-of-door relief is now added to the benevolent activities of the mission. In this also the active assistance of Yale men is enlisted. Poor families are not only aided by money contributions, but visited in their homes. The narrator of this interesting enterprise continues:

"'One meeting a jolly crowd of Yale men on their way to the theater at night or coming out from a down-town café,' said Mr. Bernhardt, 'would not recognize the same men that I often see visiting families in this and other neighborhoods, carrying all sorts of comforts and luxuries into homes where such things are uncommon.'

"Another branch of the work is the free employment bureau that the Yale Hope Mission maintains. All kinds of jobs are in demand. Among those on the waiting-list at present at the Yale Mission is a graduate of the Boston Institute of Technology, a one-time well-known civil engineer, who lost his hold through drink. By the aid of the Yale men he has braced up, and is at present at work.

"It is planned to open an industrial branch at the mission, a caning department or some other form of employment, so that men out of work and anxious to do so can be given employment temporarily at the mission.

"So many Yale men have become interested in the mission during the last few months that Mr. Borden has had considerable of the financial responsibility lifted from his shoulders. For the first year and a half, however, he carried the mission on alone, the expenses averaging something over $2,000 per year. When it was decided to buy the building, Mr. Borden volunteered to become responsible for the money, but in this he has been aided by other Yale men of means."

JOURNALISTIC DISTORTIONS OF THEOLOGY

THE wider religious public have a lesson to learn from the Christian Scientists in teaching the public press manners. Such in effect is the view of *The Biblical World* (Chicago, June) in regard to what it calls "the present orgy of misrepresentation." Who sees the faith of Christian Science "maligned nowadays"? it asks. From which the writer goes on to remark that "if the wider religious public were equally loyal to its duty to see its positions properly defended and portrayed, it would suffer less." *The Biblical World* is an organ of the Chicago University, and its survey of the treatment which theology and religion receive from yellow journalism is obviously inspired by certain instances that are specifically mentioned. This editorial may therefore be taken as an answer to *The Cosmopolitan's* recent widely quoted article, "Blasting at the Rock of Ages." Speaking of the "heightening" process which news undergoes to make it stand out in effective headlines, the writer shows how the process is applied to religious news as well. Thus:

"It is no wonder that teachers of religion suffer. If they venture to lead men into what they believe to be a better view of God's dealing with his world, they fall into the hands of the sensation-vender. If you are sane you are worthless as 'copy.' So the reporter and the headline-writer treat you as insane. Views are unhesitatingly ascribed to well-known men which are in direct contradiction with their whole manner of life and teaching. Not the slightest effort is put forth to discover whether or not the individual has indeed experienced such a reversal of convictions. Glaring headlines boldly make startling proclamations for which the subjoined copy furnishes not the slightest basis. Sentences are wrenched out of their proper context, tortured into saying that which bears not the slightest relation to their original import, and distorted out of all semblance to their real selves. Everything and everybody are relentlessly sacrificed to the Moloch of sensationalism.

"When a baseball game is to be reported our city editors put an expert on the assignment. When a theological lecture or sermon or book or article is to be noticed they send anybody who happens to be handy. And if he (or she) fails to bring in something 'newsy,' they turn it over to men who know what 'news' is and to headline-writers who know what ink can do. Nobody then bothers with facts.

"The magazines, too, are beginning to follow suit. Muck-raking in politics having ceased to yield circulation, magazine writers are investigating theology and the church—but always with the perverted sense that the public prefers its news 'high.' One magazine, in a recent issue, reports a teacher as 'blasting at the rock of ages,' because he does not believe that God actually engraved with his finger the Ten Commandments on two slabs of stone. The author of the article in question pillories supposedly self-respecting teachers by printing sensational legends under their photographs which he had obtained from them as a favor on the plea that he was about to write an article on their colleges. Another magazine assumes the church to be a failure, and writes

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church workers to give their reasons therefor! And presiding over the entire Walpurgisnacht of sensationalism, ignorance, and crudity is the man who can turn a clever 'legend' for headline regardless of fact, person, or self-respect."

Large-typed "misrepresentation and prevarication" become so infectious that "the public loses its conscience," this writer asserts; and as a proof cites the recent case of a religious teacher who, "in order to emphasize the truth of Christianity, says that the values introduced by Jesus into life would continue even if Jesus were to be forgotten," whereupon "the Associated Press telegraphs over the nation that he said the world would be better off if Jesus never lived."

Men of science are as helpless as the theologian; and to destroy their reputation which is their "stock-in-trade," says the writer, "is as criminal an act as to destroy any other kind of property." He concludes with this appeal:

"Religion is as sacred as science and far closer to the life of millions of men and women. It should be treated seriously. But it never will be so treated by our public press until religious people themselves demand sanity and ordinary honesty in reporter and editor and headline-writer. Our work of bringing the truths of our faith home to an age that needs enlightenment will become a source of misery and reaction until it is given the fair play accorded the prize-fight and the baseball game."

CONVERTS TO CATHOLICISM

CATHOLIC missions seem to find the South their best field, and New England their poorest. This is brought out by the statistics presented at the Congress for Catholic Missionaries held in Washington, June 9–11. The aggregate number of converts during the year 1908 was found to be 28,709. This result, says the Pittsburg *Observer*, was compiled from the reports of chancery offices; tho a few returns are missing. "Yet, with these exceptions, the figure 28,709 represents the aggregate of adult baptisms in all the dioceses of this country." The paper proceeds:

"This record of converts is very interesting. In 1906 in preparation for the Congress of that year there were found to be 25,055 converts. Two years later the number had grown to 28,709, or 3,654 more. In 1906 it was difficult to get at exact figures, for in many chancery offices no note was taken of converts at all. In some dioceses they were a negligible quantity. Since that Congress of 1908 the idea has so grown that with very little difficulty accurate results have been secured. In compiling the returns the impression has grown that quite a percentage of converts are never recorded.

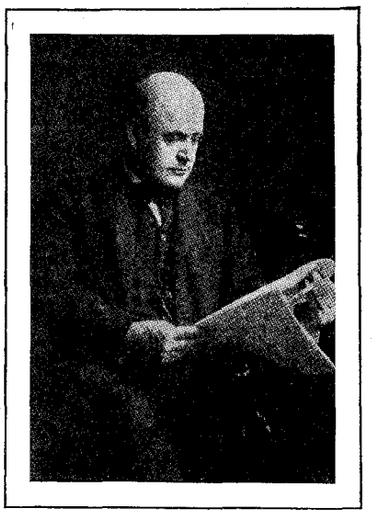
"None of the converts who have been validly baptized as Protestants, and therefore received into the Church on simple profession of faith, are included in this list, and, moreover, a percentage of adults baptized on their reception into the Church are not recorded, for some reason or another. Probably 10 per cent. would cover these categories. Adding this to the actual figure of record, it would run the aggregate to 31,580. However, to be conservative, we shall accept as a stereotyped figure for convert-making in the United States in one year 28,709; and we feel that we are well within the mark. The figures range from 1,497 in New York to a vanishing quantity in some places. It is noteworthy that in the dioceses where Apostolate Bands are established the numbers rise above the average—as, for example, New York, 1,497 converts; Cleveland, 737; Mobile, 488.

"In New England convert-making is very much below the mark. There were only 1,772 converts in a population of over 2,000,000, or 1 in 1,200; while the average for the country at large is about 1 in 500.

"The Southern States have an enviable record of about 2,000 converts in a Catholic population of 1,000,000. Catholicity has made its way in these States in spite of strong Protestantism and the opposition of rooted prejudice and bitter antagonism. In these States active and aggressive missionary work has gone on for the last few decades of years."

A FRIEND OF BOYS

THERE is a man in Toledo who is said to have more friends among boys than any other man in America. He "looks like *David Harum*," and "is the kind of man people call by the first name." A commercial traveler remarked to Mr. William B. Forbush that "John Gunckel did more good than all the ministers in Toledo," and his special field of activity is among the newsboys of that city. One tangible result of his work among the boys is that "more than $32,000 worth of found property has been restored by the Toledo newsboys since this association was established." Mr. Forbush, writing in *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston), gives this account of Mr. Gunckel's work:



JOHN GUNCKEL,

Who is the "benevolent bogyman of Toledo," for he looks after wayward boys.

"Seventeen years ago Mr. Gunckel was a ticket agent of the Lake Shore Railroad. The way, he says, he got interested in boys is this: One day he was walking in a field near the city, when he noticed a boy scattering something on the ground. The day was Friday. He asked the boy what he was doing. He said that the school-children would be coming there the next day after hickory-nuts, and, as the trees were nearly dead, he had 'blowed himself' to fifteen cents' worth of nuts, so they would not be disappointed. Mr. Gunckel could see that he was a poor boy. It seemed to him a fine thing that this boy was doing and he was so pleased that he made an appointment to meet him there the next morning and watch the children find the nuts. At that meeting 'Jimmie' agreed to be Mr. Gunckel's friend, and the next Monday he consented to bring some of his chums to Mr. Gunckel's office to become his friends also.

"Before Monday Mr. Gunckel did some hard thinking. Few persons had studied books about boys then, and I don't believe he has read any about them since. For his is not a book knowledge. It is first-hand. On Monday morning the Toledo Newsboys' Association was formed, by five boys solemnly signing their names to the famous agreement which over 5,000 have signed since. It begins, 'I do not approve of swearing, stealing, lying, smoking,' etc.

"Not long after this little organization was started, one of the early members broke the agreement. Mr. Gunckel was grieved, and hardly knew what to do. But his friend Jimmie solved the difficulty promptly. He took the offender out in an alley and punched his head! This worked an instant reclamation. This act gave Mr. Gunckel his first idea as to the way to run his association—for he started without any theories. This idea was, self-government. It soon grew to another one, which Mr. Gunckel states in this wise, 'To make a bad boy good, send him out to take care of another bad boy.'

"Mr. Gunckel showed me how his system works. When a boy has signed an application to become a member of the association, Mr. Gunckel hands his card to one of his officers, of whom there are sixty in various parts of the city. This boy is to report on any habits which the applicant needs to correct in order to become a worthy member.

"One card I saw read, 'He smokes'; another, 'He uses cuss words to his mother.' When improvement comes, Mr. Gunckel writes across the card such a phrase as, 'Cut it out March 16, 1909.' If a member falls from grace he receives a card reminder, signed, not by Mr. Gunckel, but by a boy officer, and containing a curt warning and a picture of a boy being spanked by his mother."

When Mr. Gunckel's boys began to interfere with his business

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the Lake Shore road told him to go ahead and use the company's time. During the last two years fifty citizens of Toledo have paid him a salary, and recently they have provided him with a building that cost $100,000. We read further:

"Everybody knows him. The adults call him 'John' and the boys call him 'Gunck.' Postmen and policemen who are too much away from home to discipline their children send them to him; and when boys do wrong their mothers make them behave by threatening to tell Mr. Gunckel. He is a benevolent bogyman in Toledo. . . . . .

"All this work is intensely personal. 'Gunck' is the center and soul of it. To please him is goodness, to displease him is disloyalty. It seems somewhat theatric. But boys are in the theatric stage. The Sunday-afternoon meetings, with brass band and boy 'stunts' and talks by business men, do not please all the people who go to Sunday-school, but 60 per cent. of Mr. Gunckel's boys are Jews and most of the rest would never see the inside of a Sunday-school, anyhow. Some of Mr. Gunckel's graduates are now teaching in Sunday-schools. He has certainly established among many boys in Toledo and elsewhere a practical code of decent living, upon which Sunday-schools can build up."

MR. STEAD'S OTHER-WORLD BUREAU

MR. W. T. STEAD has announced that he intends to open a bureau for communication with the other world. This enterprise is to be carried out with the cooperation of a friend of his who died seventeen years ago and with whom he has kept up spirit communications. Indeed, the suggestion of such a medium of communication, so he tells us in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), came in a long appeal made by her fourteen years ago. This correspondent in the other world, Mr. Stead declares, is Miss Julia A. Ames, formerly on the editorial staff of *The Union Signal* of Chicago, the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She became acquainted with Mr. Stead during a visit abroad in 1890; and died the year following her return home. Mr. Stead gives elaborate evidence which satisfies him as to the identity of the person with whom his communications with the spirit world are carried on, and cites this proposal from her upon which his future undertaking is to be based:

"I wanted to ask you if you can help me at all in a matter in which I am much interested. I have long wanted to establish a place where those who have passed over could communicate with the loved ones behind. At present the world is full of spirits longing to speak to those from whom they have been parted. It is a strange spectacle. On your side, souls full of anguish for bereavement; on this side, souls full of sadness because they can not communicate with those whom they love. What can be done to bring these somber, sorrow-laden souls together?

"What is wanted is a Bureau of Communication between the two sides. Could you not establish some such sort of office with one or more trustworthy mediums? If only it were to enable the sorrowing on the earth to know, if only for once, that their so-called dead live nearer than ever before, it would help to dry many a tear and soothe many a sorrow. I think you could count upon the eager cooperation of all on this side.

"We on this side are full of joy at the hope of this coming to pass. Imagine how grieved we must be to see so many whom we love, sorrowing without hope, when those for whom they sorrow are trying in vain every means to make them conscious of their presence. And many also are racked with agony, imagining that their loved ones are lost in hell, when, in reality, they have been found in the all-embracing arms of the love of God. See what can be done. It is the most important thing there is to do. For it brings with it the trump of the Archangel, when those that were in their graves shall awake and walk forth once more among men."

Up to the present Mr. Stead's immersion in public affairs, he explains, has left him neither means nor leisure to found the bureau. Now he finds himself in a position to make the attempt. He gives this account of how he intends to work:

"The problem is a serious one. The proposal to construct a bridge across the abyss will stagger most people by its audacity. Some will regard it as profane. But all those who have taken any intelligent interest in the progress of psychical research will admit that the time is at hand when such an enterprise ought to be taken in hand by serious investigators, and resolutely prosecuted to its final conclusion.

"The only question is, what are the facts? Can we or can we not organize such a service of trustworthy persons whose eyes have been opened, to undertake the guidance of the pioneers who are endeavoring to build the bridge between the living and the dead?

"I think that with patience and perseverance it can be done. Julia, who fifteen years ago first insisted upon the duty of opening such a bureau of intercommunication, has now undertaken to direct its operations from day to day.

"It may amaze some people that I should thus gravely write of the possibility of opening an office in the heart of a great capital which can only succeed—if it succeed—by the constant, conscious direction of the invisible intelligence of a human being who died and was buried seventeen years ago. But if there be any truth in the fundamental doctrine of modern spiritualism, there is nothing incredible in this. Certainly I should not dream of undertaking a duty so onerous, entailing such certainty of ridicule and abuse, were I not firmly convinced that we can confidently depend upon the business-like cooperation of those on the other side."

The bureau, he explains, is established upon the fundamental hypothesis that "when our friends and relatives die, they are merely liberated from their mortal bodies. They go on living, without losing their sense of personality . . . and usually whenever they loved much they are extremely anxious to comfort their sorrowing friends by assurances of their welfare and of their continued existence." The bureau is to act as follows:

"A directory of competent sensitives, a muster-roll of those whose eyes are opened, will be compiled after careful and continued investigation, test, and experiment. When any one who has lost a beloved friend or relative wishes to ascertain whether or not he can communicate with him, and applies to the bureau, he will be informed of the conditions under which alone such an attempt can be made. Should he assent, the sanction of the director must then be obtained. *It will be refused to all who do not seek to hear from those whom they have loved and lost.* On this point Julia is very positive. . . . . .

"When the director has approved, and the applicant has subscribed to the regulations of the bureau, the experiment will begin. Accompanied by a stenographer, sworn to secrecy, the applicant will be sent in succession to three sensitives of proved integrity but of differing gifts. The first might be a natural clairvoyant, the second a trance medium, the third an automatic writer. The sittings would be held apart. No communication would be allowed between the mediums. The stenographer would report every word spoken on either side. The stenographic report would be submitted to the applicant for confirmation or otherwise of the accuracy of its contents, and an attestation of the success or failure with which the sensitives had been able to obtain communications which could be recognized as coming from the deceased. If in only 10 per cent. of such cases the applicant were convinced that he had obtained authentic communications from beyond the grave, the experiment would surely be worth trying. But judging from preliminary experimental tests, the proportion would be much greater than 10 per cent. . . . . .

"I would not assume the responsibility of making the attempt if Julia had not assured me that she will personally decide which cases the bureau shall take in hand.

"Those who believe that Julia is only a phase of my subconsciousness will be puzzled to explain how it is that she communicates with equal ease through me or through two or three other sensitives. For the proper functioning of the bureau my personal attendance will not be necessary. Nor is Julia alone. Many others are actively cooperating with her in this effort to bridge the abyss. If any reliance can be placed upon assurances and communications received from the other side, both my son and Mr. Meyers are actively interested in making this bureau a success. . . . . .

"If it fails it will not be for lack of earnest and sincere cooperation on both sides. But if it succeeds——!"

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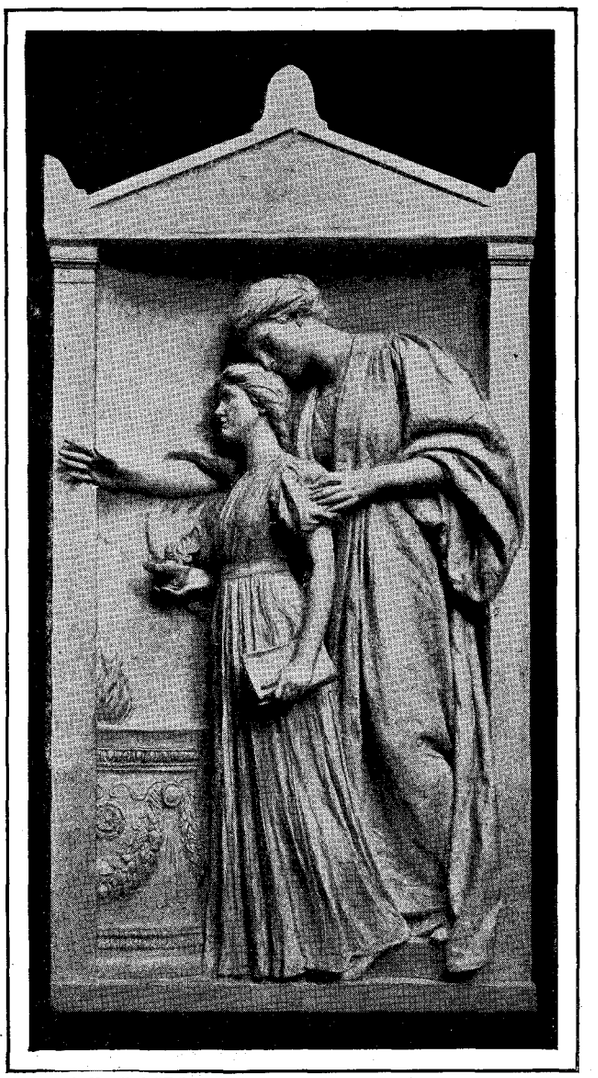
DISDAIN OF INTELLECT IN COLLEGE

KIPLING once sang that "the East is East and the West is West," divided by a chasm that can only be bridged when "two strong men stand face to face." Something of this East-and-West difference crops up in recent utterances of our college presidents. At least that aspect of the case is imputed by President Schurman, of Cornell, who calls in question the diagnosis of intellectual conditions offered by the heads of certain Eastern colleges, whose problems he declines to accept as applicable to Cornell and more Western institutions. President Wilson, of Princeton, and President Lowell, of Harvard, both warn us of the decay of intellectual life in our universities. President Schurman modifies the sweeping nature of these charges by saying that "such conditions probably did exist among the older institutions because they clung to the literary traditions and because they attracted many students who did not wish to gain knowledge, but only the social prestige of a college degree." President Wilson spoke at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., of the evils of wealth and the excessive attention to athletics in undermining the intellectual life of the colleges; President Lowell, in an address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Columbia University, said that the same stimulus now applied to competition in athletics should be given to competition in scholarly pursuits. There is no reason to suppose, he observes, "that young men have by nature a stronger desire for physical than for intellectual power, or a greater admiration for it; yet, largely by the free use of competition, athletics, in the esteem both of undergraduates and of the community at large, has beaten scholarship out of sight." In the June *Atlantic Monthly*, where Dr. Lowell's address is published, we read this analysis of college conditions:

"College work may affect the fortunes of a lifetime more profoundly than the studies either of boyhood or of the professional school, but the ordinary student does not know it. The connection is too vague, too subtle, for him to see; it rests on intangible principles, the force of which he does not feel. It is in college, therefore, that an external stimulus is most needed; yet college is the very place where it is found the least. The result is that a fellow who ranks high in school, and works like a tiger when he studies his profession, is too often quite satisfied with mediocrity in college. The disintegration of the curriculum caused by the elective system in any of its common forms, the disdain of rank as a subject for ambition—encouraged by students, by the public, and sometimes even by instructors—and other forces that have crept in unawares, have brought us to a point where competition as a stimulus for scholarship has been well-nigh driven from the college."

Dwelling particularly upon the "disdain of rank" in scholarship, the Harvard president declares that competition "suffers to-day from a widespread feeling among the students that the distinctions won are a test of industry rather than of superior intellectual power." He goes on:

"This conviction finds its expression in the term 'grind,' which is applied with great impartiality to all high scholars, instead of being reserved, as it seems to me it was formerly, to a certain kind of laborious mediocrity. The general use of the word is certainly unjust, for statistics show that, as compared with other men, the high scholars win a far larger share of distinction in the professional schools and in after life. But the feeling contains a grain of truth. In our desire to insure from every student a fair amount of work, we are too apt to use tests that measure mere diligence, with the result that high rank in college is no sure measure of real ability. This has been to a great extent avoided in England by distinct honor and pass examinations, the questions in the former being of such a nature that industry alone can not, it is believed, attain the highest grade; and this is an important matter if high rank is to command admiration. It is surely possible to devise tests which will measure any qualities that we desire to emphasize; but do we not touch here upon one of many indications that we have lost the key to the true meaning of the college? The primary object of the professional schools is knowledge, a command of the tools of the trade, and a facility in handling them; while in college the primary object is intellectual power, and a knowledge of facts or principles is the material on which the mind can exercise its force, rather than an end in itself. If we could make the world believe that high rank is a proof of intellectual power, our task in instilling among undergraduates a desire to excel would be simple."



From the New York "Tribune."

MEMORIAL TO ALICE FREEMAN PALMER.
By Daniel Chester French.

Erected at Wellesley College to the memory of its late president. It represents "Alma Mater sending a young graduate out into the world with the light which she has been able to gather from the altar of the college."

President Wilson is accused by the New York *Times* of having an attack of "nerves." He is reported to have said that "so far as the colleges go, the side-shows have swallowed up the circus, and we in the main tent do not know what is going on." He does not think that he wishes to continue "ring master" under these conditions. President Schurman in addressing the senior class at Cornell on June 6 observed, according to the dispatch to the New York *Times*:

"I make no attempt to determine whether these educators truly describe the conditions at their universities, but certain I am that their descriptions wholly misrepresent the conditions that prevail at American universities and colleges in general. Confining attention to the universities, I would point out that they fall in

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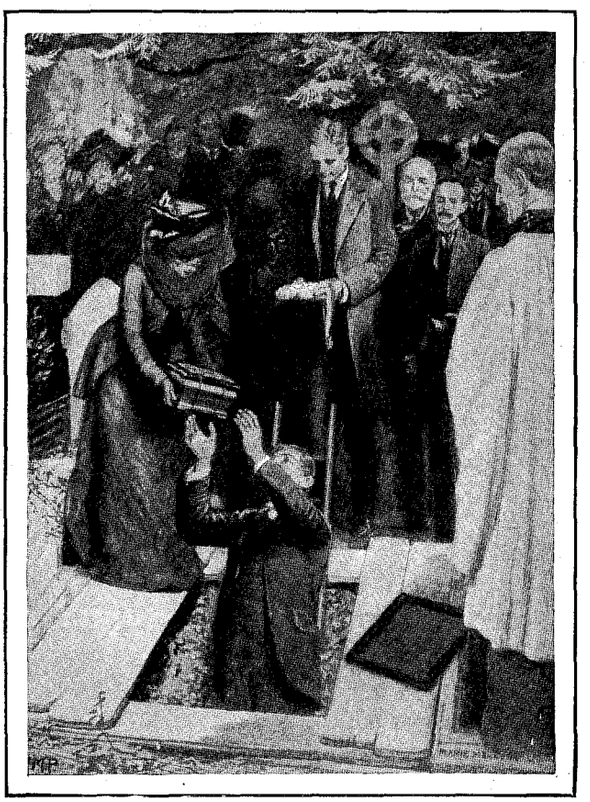
two groups, the older universities of New England and New Jersey, and the new universities founded by the Morrill land grant of 1862 and extending from Cornell to Wisconsin, from Wisconsin to Nebraska, and from Nebraska to California. The growth of the latter institutions is one of the most remarkable phenomena in the history of higher education in America in the last twenty years.

"I assert that the conditions which have been portrayed in such gloomy colors by the presidents of older universities do not exist in these universities. The reasons for the difference in the two groups are not far to seek.

"In the first place, the newer universities were created to be people's universities; that is, they were meant to minister to the intellectual needs of all classes of citizens—farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, transporters, and builders, as well as lawyers, doctors, and clergymen. Second, they are different from the older universities in meeting the various demands made upon them by providing courses not only in letters and an ancient discipline but in science and the manifold application of science to modern life. These courses appeal to the varied interests of students and spur them on to work with energy and zest.

"Furthermore, the attention given to research has quickened the intellectual life of these universities in a way that is almost impossible in institutions based on the literary traditions of Oxford and Cambridge. And I think it is a fact that the complaint of these educators of neglect of work on the part of students and distraction by outside activities applies almost entirely to literary courses or to colleges which have not escaped the exclusive literary spirit of their origin. I hope you will understand that I value highly the importance of literature to human culture, but I recognize that it is impossible to make of it an exclusive curriculum for the American student of to-day.



From the London "Sphere."

FUNERAL OF GEORGE MEREDITH AT DORKING.

From a drawing by H. M. Paget.

The novelist's ashes were carried to the grave by his daughter, Mrs. H. P. Sturgis. His Order of Merit was borne by his son upon a cushion of wild daisies. The mourners included Lord and Lady Morley, Mr. Barrie, Mr. Anthony Hope, Mr. A. E. W. Mason and Mrs. W. K. Clifford.

"Finally, there is another difference between the older New England and New Jersey universities and Cornell and the State universities. They are venerable institutions, and consequently enjoy the prestige of age. They possess a social attractiveness which secures for them the sons of parents who desire for their children not so much intellectual training and the acquisition of knowledge as the adventitious social advantages which come from having pursued these objects, whether they gain them or not, in these old, popular, and fashionable institutions of learning.

"A considerable number of young men attend our universities not for the sake of the education it offers, but for the social certificate which enrolment in that university confers. They necessarily affect the tone and quality of that institution, they inevitably lower its scholastic standards, they pervert its intellectual aims, and they build up around it a world of social art which menaces its very existence. The president of such a university watching 'his young barbarians all at play' may be pardoned thinking that among all American colleges and universities the times are out of joint.

"I believe the evil is a local one. I am certain that there is no just reason for extending this severe criticism to the newer universities like Cornell and the State universities founded on the Morrill Act."

ORPHANED BY MEREDITH

"WE are suddenly orphans: we all feel strangely and sadly young!" cries G. K. Chesterton over the fact of George Meredith's death. This is saying more picturesquely than others have said on all hands that Meredith is the last of the Victorians. That he is the last is emphasized by the present writer who does not forget that Mr. Thomas Hardy still lives; but Hardy he makes one of us, not one of those who made "the pride and peace of the Victorian age." What opens in front of us now, says Mr. Chesterton in his weekly causerie in *The Illustrated London News* (May 22), is "a cold, enormous dawn." "We have to go on to tasks, which our fathers, fine as they were, did not know, and our first sensation is this of cold and undefended youth." The time of which "Swinburne was the penultimate and Meredith the ultimate end" Mr Chesterton treats in these words:

"It is not a phrase to call him the last of the Victorians: he really is the last. No doubt this final phrase has been used about each of the great Victorians one after another from Matthew Arnold and Browning to Swinburne and Meredith. No doubt the public has grown a little tired of the positively last appearance of the nineteenth century. But the end of George Meredith really is the end of that great epoch. No great man now alive has its peculiar powers or its peculiar limits. Like all great epochs, like all great things, it is not easy to define. We can see it, touch it, smell it, eat it; but we can not state it. It was a time when faith was firm without being definite. It was a time when we saw the necessity of reform without once seeing the possibility of revolution. It was a sort of exquisite interlude in the intellectual disputes: a beautiful, accidental truce in the eternal war of mankind. Things could mix in a mellow atmosphere. Its great men were so religious that they could do without a religion. They were so hopefully and happily republican that they could do without a republic. They are all dead and deified; and it is well with them. But we can not get back into that well-poised pantheism and liberalism. We can not be content to be merely broad: for us the dilemma sharpens and the ways divide."

The names of Meredith and Hardy are necessarily coupled by many writers. The view of them that Mr. Chesterton takes is graphically illustrated by a reminiscence of Claudius Clear in *The British Weekly*. He saw the two men together at the same table at a dinner of the Omar Khayyam Club, and observes that "Mr. Hardy's features gave the impression of 'many thoughtful eves and morrows'; Mr. Meredith looked as if he had met and mastered life." The coupling of the two names, says Mr. Chesterton, is "a philosophical and chronological mistake." He adds:

"Mr. Hardy is wholly of our own generation, which is a very unpleasant thing to be. He is shrill and not mellow. He does not worship the unknown God: he knows the God (or thinks he knows the God), and dislikes him. He is not a pantheist: he is a pandiabolist. The great agnostics of the Victorian age said there was no purpose in Nature. Mr. Hardy is a mystic; he says there is an evil purpose. All this is far as possible from the plenitude and rational optimism of Meredith. And when we have disposed

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of Mr. Hardy, what other name is there that can even pretend to recall the heroic Victorian age? The Roman curse lies upon Meredith like a blessing: 'Ultimus suorum moriatur'—he has died the last of his own."

The greatness of Meredith, we read further, exhibits "the same paradox or difficulty as the greatness of Browning; the fact that simplicity was the center, while the utmost luxuriance and complexity was the expression." This writer goes on to put to shame those who have allowed to stand between them and Meredith the barrier of style:

"He was as human as Shakespeare, and also as affected as Shakespeare. It may generally be remarked (I do not know the cause of it) that the men who have an odd or mad point of view express it in plain or bald language. The men who have a genial and every-day point of view express it in ornate and complicated language. Swinburne and Thomas Hardy talk almost in words of one syllable; but the philosophical upshot can be exprest in the most famous of all words of one syllable—damn. Their words are common words; but their view (thank God) is not a common view. They denounce in the style of a spelling-book; while people like Meredith are unpopular through the very richness of their popular sympathies. Men like Browning or like Francis Thompson praise God in such a way sometimes that God alone could possibly understand the praise. But they mean all men to understand it: they wish every beast and fish and flying thing to take part in the applauding chorus of the Cosmos. On the other hand, those who have bad news to tell are much more explicit, and the poets whose object it is to depress the people take care that they do it. I will not write any more about those poets, because I do not profess to be impartial or even to be good-tempered on the subject. To my thinking, the oppression of the people is a terrible sin; but the depression of the people is a far worse one.

"But the glory of George Meredith is that he combined subtlety with primal energy; he criticized life without losing his appetite for it. In him alone, being a man of the world did not mean being a man disgusted with the world."

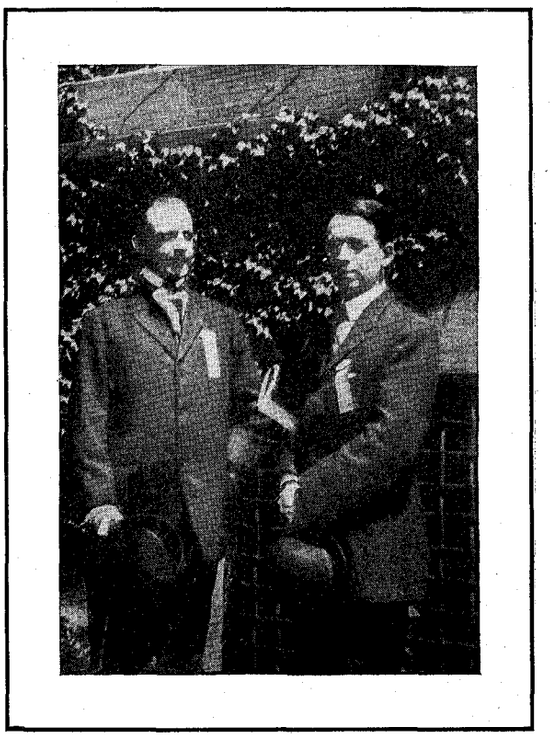
MORE AMERICAN PRIZE WINNERS

THE lure of Europe has a strong power over every aspirant in the arts, and its training is thought necessary by most practitioners, but one of the prize winners at the recent meeting of the National Federation of Musical Clubs was a composer who has never been to Europe. He is Mr. Arthur Shepherd, who was awarded the prize for a piano sonata and for a song at the sixth biennial meeting of the Federation held at Grand Rapids, Mich. His American education may account for what a writer, commenting on the piano compositon, calls "as bold a piece of Americanism as has come from any composer." The successful contestant in the field of orchestral music was Mr. Henry K. Hadley, who, tho writing his composition on the banks of the Rhine a little over a year ago, reverted to an American theme for his inspiration—John Rodman Drake's "The Culprit Fay." A writer in *Musical America* (New York) describes Mr. Shepherd's piano composition which was performed by the composer at one of the sessions of the conference. We read:

"The sonata is a work of colossal seriousness and large proportions, and is in three movements. Its technical difficulties are enormous, but they occur as a natural, legitimate development of the subject matter, and are never sought on their own account. The first movement is rugged and virile in an amazing degree, and less clear and broad in its outlines than the other two, but no less logical in form. If one were to interpret it in terms of landscape, it would be mountainous rocks, towering crags, somber cañons, with an occasional outlook upon a serene and inspiring horizon. Its human content is that of an overcharged maturing soul, bristling with energy and clamorous with vehement speech long pent up. The second movement is profoundly elegiac. A strange dream-like mystery of death hangs over it from the first bar to the last. The finale is a triumph of compelling virility and masterly directness. It is forceful, inventive, simple, and exultant, as bold a piece of Americanism as has come from any composer. One may fearlessly call it a masterpiece. The sonata as a whole is extremely original and inventive, daring in harmony and rhythm, and is, above all, toweringly serious."

Mr. Henry K. Hadley has been for several years Kapellmeister at the Stadttheater, Mainz, Germany. Of his production, conducted by himself, the reporter in *Musical America* writes:

"When Mr. Hadley appeared the applause was prolonged and tumultuous. His experience as Kapellmeister revealed itself as he took the baton in hand. The work proved inspiriting, fresh, and thoroughly delightful, with its fairy-like charm throughout. The motives have the genuine Hadleyan spontaneity, and the orchestration is crisp and telling. Especially clever is the passage where the fay mounts the toad and hops off on the quest of a particular drop of water from the ocean. A beautiful oceanic passage follows, with fine effects of string harmonics, and finally the sturgeon leaps from the water, scattering it in a silver spray, and the fay catches the magic drop. The fay returns through the air to the fairy conclave, delivers the drop, is forgiven for the sin of having fallen in love with a mortal maiden; the cock crows, outdoing his brother of the Danse Macabre in realism, and the fairies scatter."



By courtesy of "Musical America."

HENRY K. HADLEY AND ARTHUR SHEPHERD,

Winners of prizes for orchestral and piano compositions at the Sixth Biennial of the American Federation of Musical Clubs.

As to whether this be really "American music" or not it were probably wise not to be overconfident. We are told by Mr. Filson Young, an English writer, in *The Saturday Review* (London, May 29) that there is no such thing. He has been in this country taking stock and can not find anything more than imitations of what is done elsewhere. But he sugars his bitter pill with this encouraging word:

"I have said before that I think it not unlikely that the music of the future will come from this country, when its childish spirit shall have grown up and blossomed, when the torment of youth is over and it opens into a broad maturity. But in matters of art it seems to me not yet adolescent; the time of torment has not yet begun. Our giant children are still only children, and the torment of this place is a torment inflicted on the rest of the world rather than one felt in their own hearts. They are merely making a commotion and a racket in playing with all their gigantic toys—playing

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at building and throwing down the buildings as soon as they are finished; playing at railways, playing at religion, playing at life, playing at art. For the moment we can only stop our ears; but when they grow a little more, when it is springtime in their hearts, we shall do well to listen, for assuredly they will have a message for the world."

ENGLAND PERMITTING ROBBERY OF HER ART TREASURES

IF we take *Punch* for a guide, ruffianism is the chief trait of the American millionaire when he sets out to get pictures. As Napoleon rifled the art treasures of Europe by brute force, the American rifles them by brute wealth. But if the American buyer is to be blamed for preferring art to gold, what shall we say of the European seller who prefers gold to art? The London *Times*

"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA."
—Partridge in *Punch*.

The bogy raised by the British whenever one of her great works of art is put on sale.

seems to give the case away when it says of the drain of works of art from Great Britain: "We were once the chief buyer, among the nations, of works of art. We are now the chief seller, and for this change we have not the excuse of poverty." Stated in this way, American wealth is not alone in exchanging itself for the things England has ceased to care for. The Berlin Museum, this writer points out, has enriched itself enormously from English private collections. He goes on to say that England is "being so drained that great foreign collectors of pictures, whether public or private, now that Italy is shut to them, regard England as their chief hunting-ground, and that the collectors of other things, such as sculpture, illuminated manuscripts, and books, are fully aware of all the treasures which Great Britain contains and which she alone of all countries seems ready to part with." It seems that the famous Holbein, "Christina, Duchess of Milan," will likely remain in England, since a private donor is reported willing to supplement the Government's appropriation to make up the sum demanded for it by the Duke of Norfolk. So far as definite information has been published the competing American millionaire was only the vaguest of alarms. The New York *Times* recently exprest the opinion that no such sum as $330,000 was likely to be given by an American for any single picture, seeing how large a collection of other, perhaps modern, works, the sum would buy. But, if rumor is not at fault, even the saving of the Holbein for England is due to American millions, for the name of the Duchess of Marlborough (Consuelo Vanderbilt) is unofficially mentioned as this art savior. The *Times* writer frankly lays bare the extent to which England has allowed herself to be despoiled. We read:

"It is commonly supposed that our treasures are all drawn away by the irresistible attraction of American millionaires, with whose riches our public museums and galleries can not compete. But this is not the case. The Berlin Museum is as dangerous a competitor as any millionaire or body of millionaires. *The Times* of November 22, 1905, contained an account of the Berlin collections as they had just been arranged in the new Kaiser Friedrich Museum, and the writer of that account remarked that, as far as pictures were concerned, the Berlin Gallery during the last twenty-five years had been enriched mainly from English collections. Between 1882 and 1899 that gallery bought four Durers out of England while the National Gallery was still without a single example of Durer. Among the Durers that went to Berlin was the 'Madonna of the Siskin,' purchased without any stir in 1892 from the late Marquis of Lothian. Other pictures that have gone from England to Berlin are the splendid portrait of a woman by Velasquez from the Dudley collection; two Van Dycks from the Peel collection; a beautiful Vermeer, together with six other Dutch pictures, from the Clinton Hope collection; the 'Last Judgment' of Fra Angelico, again from the Dudley collection, and a work the like of which we can never now hope to obtain for the National Gallery; the portrait of a young man by Giorgione; the 'Martyrdom of St. Agatha' by Tiepolo, a finer work than any Tiepolo in the National Gallery; two Jan van Eycks; the 'Adoration of the Shepherds' by Schöngauer, perhaps the finest work in existence by this rare master; the portrait of a man by Holbein (bought for under £4,000 from the Millais collection); four splendid works by Rubens, including the 'Bacchanal' and the 'Andromeda' from Blenheim; and, last and worst of all, no fewer than eight Rembrandts, among which are the 'Preacher Ansloo Consoling a Widow,' from the Ashburnham collection, perhaps the most important work by Rembrandt that ever was in England, the 'Joseph and Potiphar's Wife,' a finer subject picture than any by Rembrandt in the National Gallery, the 'Vision of Daniel,' and the 'Preaching of John the Baptist.' Some few of all these pictures were given to the Berlin Gallery; and of that we have no right to complain; but by far the greater number, including all the most important, were bought, seldom for large prices and often without any effort being made to keep them in the country, without any stir arising over their departure."

Such facts, acknowledges the writer, "prove that we lose some of our greatest treasures, not because we can not afford to keep them, but because we do not know we are losing them, or are indifferent to their loss." Compared with the above the American despoilers are less numerous if more spectacular. Here is the tale:

"The spoils of American millionaires are far more notorious, because of the huge prices often given for them, but they are not more rich; indeed, they are scarcely so rich. Yet they are not pleasant to read of. Titian's noble 'Rape of Europa' has gone to America; so has the Ilchester Rembrandt, perhaps the finest portrait of himself that Rembrandt ever painted; so have three works by Velasquez from the Castle Howard, Kingston-Lacy, and Heytesbury collections; so have the Ashburton Mantegna and the Ashburnham Botticelli. So has the Warwick Rembrandt, to say nothing of a genuine Giotto from the Willett and Richter collections, and many fine Dutch pictures by Hobbema, Cuyp, Van de Velde, De Hoogh, and Metzu, from the Dudley, Hope, and Deepdene collections. The latest departures to America are, we believe, the two Holbeins from the Pole-Carew collection and the famous Moroni from the Duke of Sutherland's collection."

To defeat the purposes of the American millionaire and others a scheme is suggested by this writer for the registration of works of art and for certain legislation to which all works in the registered list would be subject. The two chief points in that legislation are "that the owner of a work of art in the registered list should not be allowed to sell it to any purchaser, British or foreign, without giving a certain notice of the contemplated sale; and that in any such case the State should have the right of pre-emption."

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Bailey, Liberty Hyde. [Editor.] Cyclopedia of American Agriculture. 4 vols., royal 8vo. 618 pp. New York: Macmillan Co. $5 per vol.

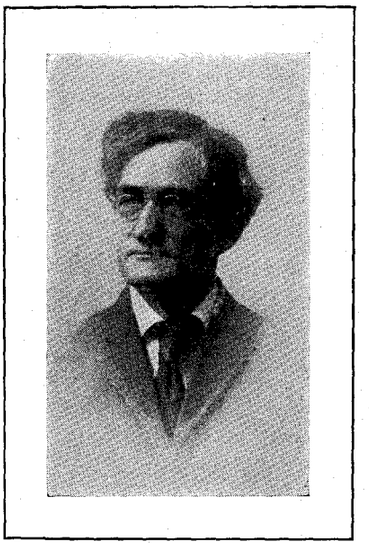
This work, as its title indicates, is devoted to the science of agriculture as practised on the North American continent. The first volume considers farming regions, soil, atmospheric environment, and farm plans. The descriptions of various localities devoted to agriculture in the United States and the Dominion of Canada are both interesting and useful, and present the subject in a thoroughly comprehensive way.

To the man who wishes to study farming in its various aspects or to practise agriculture, this work will appeal strongly, for it embraces the entire field of which it treats. Writers who have made special studies of the subjects present carefully prepared treatises on the chemical formations of the soil in different regions, the effect of fertilizers thereon, and of irrigation in relation thereto. These studies are rendered more valuable by being accompanied by a section devoted to the life and character of plants and animals in relation to their adaptability to particular regions. Methods of tillage and the use of farming implements and farm machinery are also discust. The cost of establishing a farm, as well as the cost of running one that has been established, are figured out in detail and are supplemented by a number of figures of cost based on actual experiments made elsewhere.

Volume II. treats of farm crops and begins by considering plants in their relations to man and beast. The structure and physiology of the plant, covering its life processes and environment, are discust at length and are followed by a consideration of the power of plants to respond to artificial light, the stimulation of plant growth by means of weak poisons, and the effect of electricity on plant life. Insects in plant diseases and the means of controlling both the insect and the disease are next taken up, and much practical advice on how to secure immunity, or how to effect a cure, is given.

The principles of plant-breeding are next considered and carefully presented to the reader in language that can be easily understood. In fact, one of the great merits of the work is the judicious use made of scientific terminology which does not obtrude itself unnecessarily or impede an understanding of the text by the average man. In a chapter on plant introduction, the editor points out that there is great need of a more extended crop flora in America. Crop-rotation systems should be carefully observed, and a number of these are outlined in order to enable those who wish to put them into practise to do so and get the most out of the soil. The use of chemical weed-killers and the extermination, or suppression, of weeds is another subject which, as treated, farmers will find to well repay careful consideration. The growing of plants under cover, seeding, planting, the yield of crops, and the preservation of products, each comes in for consideration by turn.

The North American field crops from "alfalfa" to "wheat" are each considered separately in alphabetical order and form Part III. of this volume. Each volume is accompanied by an exhaustive index of



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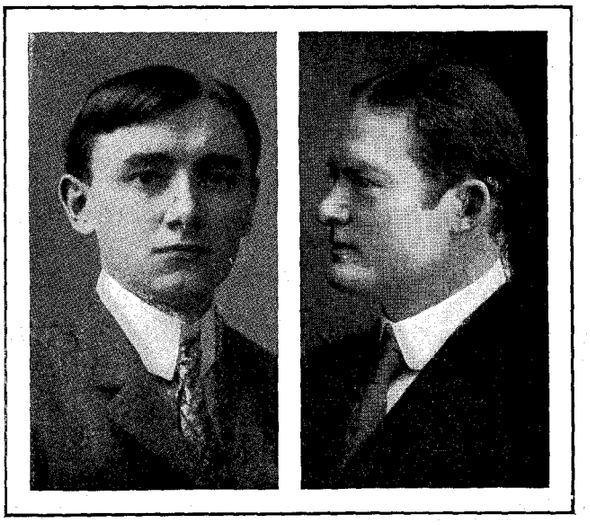
contents, which by test has proved to be a most useful key to the contents of the book of which it is part.

Volume III. is devoted to farm animals, their domestication, breeding, feeding, management in disease, exhibition, and the relation to farming of wild life including such hybrids as the cattalo. The manufacture of animal products, the dressing, preserving, and shipping of meat and fish, and the tanning of hides are among other features with which this volume deals, but the chief part (400 pages) is given up to a consideration of the farm animals of North America, their care, needs, training, etc.



F. W. POWELL. FREDERICK A. CLEVELAND.
Joint authors of "Railroad Promotion and Capitalization."

Volume IV. is in part statistical and historical, in part social and educational. It considers the natural resources of agriculture, questions of labor in its relation to land, and of business organization in relation to agriculture. The further one looks into the four massive volumes of which this work consists, the more fully does one realize that it can be truly described as a popular survey of agriculture and its allied subjects. The illustrations which embellish these books have practical value and are in line and half-tone, the full-page plates being carefully printed on supercalendered paper.

Valuable aids to the further study of all the subjects of which only a hint has been given are the bibliographies which are appended to each chapter.

Altogether Dr. Bailey's work, in the production of which he has had the assistance of a large staff of experts, adequately fills a place that has long remained vacant.

Bromwell, Henry Pelham Holmes. The Song of the Wahbeek. Frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 195. Denver: Henrietta E. Bromwell. $1.

Buckland, Frank Merton. Rhymes of the Stream and Forest. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 90. New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

Cairns, William B. [Editor.] Selections from early American writers 1607–1800. 12mo, pp. 493. New York: Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Calisch, Rabbi Edward N. The Jew in English Literature as Author and as Subject. 12mo, pp. 277. Richmond, Va.: Bell Book and Stationery Co. $2 net.

Cleveland, Frederick A., and Fred Wilber Powell. Railroad Promotion and Capitalization in the United States. 8vo, pp. 368. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2 net.

Railroads in this country have recently been much on the public mind, chiefly as factors in the business and financial condition of the country, and many speculative articles have been printed in the journals and magazines treating the subject from this point of view. The present work is not speculative, nor is it a commentary on things as they are or as they ought to be. It is pure fact and history from title-page to finis. The scientific thoroughness, we may say exhaustiveness, with which the subject is treated evidences an immense amount of labor and the lucidity with which the material has been arranged is beyond all praise. The authors begin at the beginning, and in the first chapter give an account of the transportation equipment and condition of the highroads during the revolutionary period. There is a wide gap between this period and the year 1819, when a writer in *The American Farmer* (Baltimore) deplored the slow means of transcontinental transportation afforded by our waterways and turnpikes and advocated the importation of Bactrian camels to carry the mails between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Still wider is the interval that separates the idea of a camel post and the completion of the North Pacific transcontinental railroad in 1883.

The book before us contains a history of the origination, financing, and completion of every important railroad on this continent.

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and is a most valuable work of reference. It is enriched with an amirable bibliography of forty pages. In its own particular line it is a monument of erudition and should find its way into the library of every college, polytechnic, and professional railroad man in the country.

Collins, James H. Human Nature in Selling Goods. 16mo, pp. 93. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Co. 50 cents.

Cook, William Wallace. A Quarter to Four, or, The Secret of Fortune Island. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 317. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

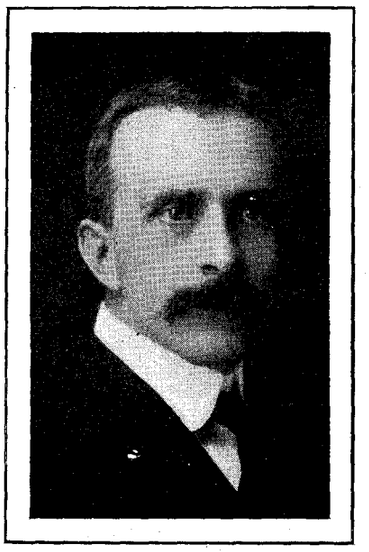
Cornish, Vaughan. The Panama Canal and Its Makers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 192. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Crawford, F. Marion. The White Sister. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 335. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Cross, Wilbur L. The Life and Times of Laurence Sterne. 8vo, pp. 555. The Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

Laurence Sterne was born of good family at Clonmel, Ireland, in 1713. He claimed among his ancestors an Archbishop of York and a succession of country gentlemen since the fifteenth century, if not as he said of his typical country squire, "Tristram Shandy," "no less than a dozen alchymists," whose soul passed successfully through an archbishop and a judge until it landed in a mountebank. His father was an ensign in a cavalry regiment, "a little smart man" declares the son. "Active to the last in all exercises," "he was in his temper somewhat rapid and hasty." It was thus, perhaps, that he was "run through the body by Captain Phillips in a duel—the quarrel begun about a goose." After a barrack-school preparation the boy was sent to Heath, and there is a legend still current that while preparing for college at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School he already gave evidence of a somewhat erratic disposition. When the class-room ceiling had been freshly whitewashed he climbed the ladder left there and wrote in large capitals "Lau. Sterne," for which the usher severely flogged him. The death of his father in the West Indies in 1731 delayed his entering at Cambridge, but through the munificence of a relative he was enabled to put his name on the books of Jesus College two years later. University life was no more congenial to him than to many other men of original talent. He was said to be "careless and inattentive to his books." "He laughed a great deal and sometimes took the diversion of puzzling his teachers," who, he averred thought that "wisdom could speak in no other language but Latin and Greek."

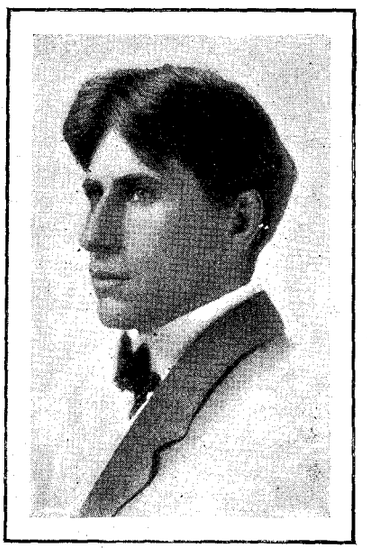
He managed, however, to pass his examination for a degree in 1737. At this time he discovered that he was consumptive, and tho attacked by one hemorrhage after another, he was ordained deacon the year of his graduation and appointed to the vicarage of St. Ives, five miles to the east of Huntington. Preferred to the family living at Sutton and in 1841 to Stillington, which carried with it a prebendary of York Minster, he spent the next twenty years reading Cervantes, Rabelais, and the old romances. His associates were boisterous country squires whose table he kept in a roar by his witticisms. His first work was an allegorical lampoon, "History of a Good Warm Watch Coat," in which he satirized the Dean and Chapter of York so virulently



WILBUR L. CROSS.

that there was an uproar and "Sterne heeded the advice of his brethren. With his assent an official of the Cathedral bought up the copies remaining in the bookstalls, and burned them with those still at the printers."

But he had discovered that he possest the gift of authorship, and immediately after this mishap he set to work on "Tristram Shandy" (1759). One of his friends to whom he read parts of it said to a third person: "I took the liberty to point out some gross allusions, which I apprehended would be matter of just offense, and especially when coming from a clergyman, as they would betray a forgetfulness of his character." "I deny that I have gone as far as Swift," remarked Sterne when expostulated with; "he keeps a due distance from Rabelais; I keep a due distance from him." Breaking down in health through repeated hemorrhages, he left for the Continent in 1762, haunted by Death, "that longstriding scoundrel of a scare-sinner." In France and the Low Country he gathered the setting of his "Sentimental Journey," published in 1768. He had been courted, dined, and flattered by the literary and aristocratic circles of London as the wit of the day, but he did not live to enjoy his last literary triumph. He died in a few months from his chronic complaint which the Sangrados of the time aggravated by their senseless treatment.



J. O. CURWOOD.

It must not be forgotten that Sterne had his Stella as well as Swift. Mrs. Draper, a woman who had been the heroine of three elopements, was "the star of his idolatry," and the story of his love is revealed in "Letters from Yorick to Eliza." It is a pathetic little volume, but it perhaps shows the influence of his consuming disease in fostering a morbid passion. Of Sterne's writings Mr. Cross says very justly: "Indecency or profanity never appears in his letters and books by itself or for its own sake. His coarsest jests not only have their humorous point, but they often cut rather deeply into human nature."

Professor Cross has produced the fullest and most complete life of Sterne which has been published. In more than one way it is exhaustive. All extant portraits of the great humorist are reproduced, and there is a good bibliography. The work is written in an interesting and entertaining manner and, we must add, fulfils the dictum of the author of "Tristram Shandy": "If the characters of past ages and men are to be drawn at all, they should be drawn like themselves; that is, with their excellences and with their foibles."

Cullum, Ridgwell. The Watchers of the Plains—A Tale of the Western Prairies. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 374. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

Curtis, William Elery. One Irish Summer. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 482. New York: Duffield & Co. $3.50 net.

Curwood, James Oliver. The Great Lakes. 8vo, pp. 227. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

The beautiful and the practical are combined in this sumptuous volume in which we learn a great deal about the nautical and commercial activities on the vastest fresh-water seas in the world. The first portion of Mr. Curwood's book contains an account of the ships that navigate these lakes—their owners, their sailors, and their cargoes. Their cargoes are of course ore, lumber, etc. A full account is given of passenger traffic, written, we presume, to further its expansion in summer time. The "Romance and Tragedy of the Inland Seas" is the title of a thrilling chapter in which shipwreck plays a prominent part. From Buffalo to Duluth there have occurred catastropes, many of which the waters will cover forever. The second part of this work is taken up with an account of the geological origin of the lakes and their early history when the aborigines navigated them in their rude canoes. Then comes the white man's struggle for the mastery over them—French, English, American—up to the War of 1812, and subsequently.

The illustrations, seventy-two in number, are photographic reproductions and are in every way excellent and helpful. The map is all that could be desired and the work is furnished with an index. We repeat that in this volume we recognize that mingling of the *utile* and the *dulce*, the hard, dry, commercial with the beautiful

(*Continued on page 1072*)

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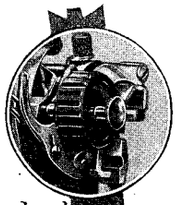

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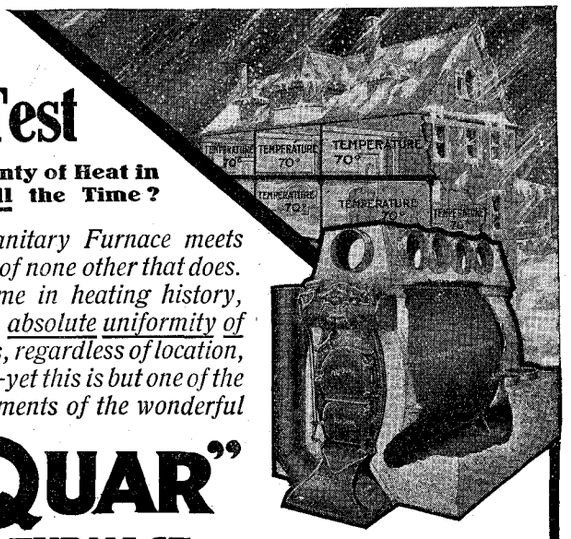

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 1070.*)

and the historical which is quite characteristic of the day and seems likely to satisfy Mr. Gradgrind's passion for facts, as well as the ordinary tourist's desire for lovely scenery and historic romance.

Dawson, M. L. Where the Shamrock Grows—Seven Lectures on Facts of Irish History Delivered to Girls. 16mo, pp. 111. London: Elliot Stock.

De Leon, T. C. Belles, Beaux and Brains of the 60's. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 464. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $3 net.

Derleth, Charles. The Destructive Extent of the California Earthquake. Its Effect upon Structures and Structural Materials within the Earthquake Belt. 12mo, pp. 132. Illustrated. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. $1.25 net.

Duggan, F. J. (M.D.) Infinity of Nature's God. 16mo, pp. 124. Grand Forks, N. D.: F. J. Duggan.

Dunham, Curtis. Gambolling with Galatea: a Bucolic Romance. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 185. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1.15 net.

du Maurier, Major Guy. An Englishman's Home. A Play in three acts. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 130. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

Dye, John T. Ideals of Democracy—Conversations in a Smoking Car. 12mo, pp. 174. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Esenwein, J. Berg. Writing the Short Story. A Practical Handbook on the Rise, Structure, Writing, and Sale of the Modern Short Story. 12mo, pp. 441. New York: Hinds, Noble & Eldredge. $1.25.

Finck, Henry T. Grieg and his Music. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 317. New York: John Lane Co. $2.50 net.

Harper, George McLean. Sainte-Beuve. 8vo, pp. 389. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

The great French critic, Charles Augustin Sainte-Beuve, was born at Boulogne in 1804. He began his career as a physician, but in 1824 began to contribute literary articles to the press, and from reviewing Victor Hugo's poems in 1827 he came in close contact with that author and the famous Cénacle. After the revolution of 1830 his mind was seriously turned to religious questions under the influence of Lamennais. He wrote his solitary novel, "Volupté," in 1834, and his last book of verses a little later. After a visit to Italy in the forties he came out in his peculiar and almost unique character as an unbiased critic, "a naturalist of minds," as he has been styled. To this work of appreciating and appraising other men's productions he brought a calm and cheerful judgment, an exquisite sympathy, and a faultless taste, all of which are embodied in prose writings of lucid and flawless diction. He was a fine Latinist, and was appointed by Napoleon to be professor of Latin poetry at the College of France. But his fame rests on his "Causeries," his "Critiques et Portraits," "Portraits Contemporains," and "Portraits des Femmes." Professor Harper is perhaps right in ranking Sainte-Beuve with Taine and Renan. This triumvirate has certainly taken the first rank in the intellectual world of France, even of European modern times. Sainte-Beuve especially is dear to those who read him for the calm and placid light of reason which he flings on all the great mental and psychical questions which agitated the world of his time. He was a giant in the mastery with which he sifted, illuminated, and interpreted the problems of psychology, morality, religion, politics, and art.

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wonderful power with which he analyzed the personality of his subjects. He was the greatest, most sympathetic interpreter of the French classics that literature has ever known. He has, moreover, embalmed in his matchless essays, the memory of numerous minor authors and a description of those French worthies who were only remotely connected with letters gives him material for many of his most fresh and vital lucubrations.

The publishers are doing good service in furnishing the public with this series of "French Men of Letters," which already includes Montaigne, Balzac, and François Rabelais. The present work keeps up the high standard of the preceding volumes.

Hartt, Rollin Lynde. The People at Play. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 316. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Hays, Helen Ashe. A Little Maryland Garden. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 201. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 net.

Haywood, John Campbell. The Silver Cleek. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 236. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.

Heazlitt, Clarence Watt. When Skies are Gray—With a Rift or Two. Verses. 12mo, pp. 50. New York: Neale Publishing Co.

Henderson, Walter George. Norah Gonough. 12mo, pp. 258. New York: Outing Publishing Co.

Henry, Agnes. Skat Made Easy—A Simple Exposition of the Fundamental Rules Governing the Game. 16mo, pp. 75. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

Hewlett, Maurice. Artemision—Idylls and Songs. 16mo, pp. 124. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

Hilton, Marian A. The Garden of Girls—A Story. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 360. New York: Tandy-Thomas Co. $1.50.

Howells, W. D. The Mother and the Father. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 54. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.20 net.

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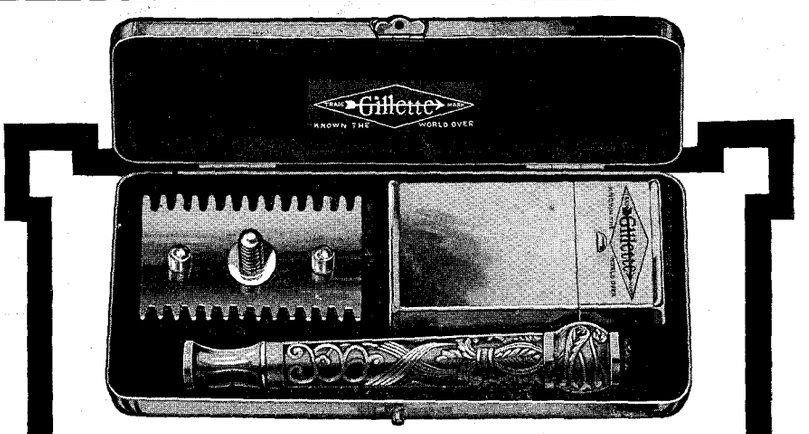

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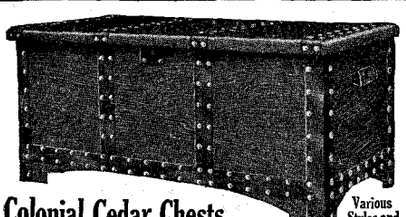

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Hyde, William Dewitt. Self-Measurement—A Scale of Human Values with Directions for Personal Application. 16mo, pp. 74. New York: B. W. Huebsch. 50 cents net.

Inger, Archie J. Revealed Translation of John's Revelation. 12mo, pp. 266. Oakland, Cal.: Archie J. Inger.

James, James Alton and **Sanford,** Albert Hart. American History Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 565. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.40 net.

Jones, Philip L. A Restatement of Baptist Principles. 16mo, pp. 119. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press. 50 cents net.

Jordan, David Starr. The Fate of Iciodorum, being the Story of a City Made Rich by Taxation. 16mo, pp. 111. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 90 cents net.

Kiser, S. E. Sonnets of a Chorus Girl. 16mo, pp. 74. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. 50 cents net.

Kuehnemann, Dr. Eugen. Charles W. Eliot. President of **Harvard** University (May 19, 1869–May 19, 1909). Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 84. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1 net.

Marquand, Allan. Greek Architecture. 8vo, pp. 425. The Macmillan Co. $2.25 net.

The power of condensation and lucid arrangement could not be shown in a more striking degree than this work presents. The Greek language began by walking in flowing garments, and the soft vowels were linked together like the folds of a chlamys in the Ionic vocabulary. But as the mind and character of Hellas grew, the loins were girded as with a tunic into close-prest and neatly knit syllables of Thucydides and Xenophon. So is it with the text-books, the stored-up learning of the present days. There is fact and statement, but no room or time for expatiation. The illustration, the diagram, and the classification of the instructor are put before the reader, and out of these bare materials he must construct the philosophy, the idealism of the subject for himself.

Professor Marquand has done his work so clearly, so well, and so completely that the student receives from his book quite enough to serve as the clue of Ariadne in finding his way through the labyrinth. The book starts from the very basis of its subject. The materials of ancient Greek buildings were originally wood; thence an advance was made to clay and stucco. Stone, marble, and metal were ultimately adopted. The chapter on architectural forms brings us to the grammar of Greek construction. The foundations, the walls, apertures, pillars, columns, and piers are described, identified, classified, and illustrated from antique examples. The chapter on proportion is one of the most valuable in the book and the mythical method of Aure's is compared with the architectural method of Vitruvius. The mysteries of proportion in architecture have never been so concisely and so thoroughly ex-

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pounded. Decoration in Greek building is traced from the Doric leaf, the Ionic leaf, the egg and dart, to the rosette, the palmette, and lotus pattern of Egyptian origin. The beauty and wealth of illustration in this section are remarkable. Finally we come to composition and style and the extant monuments.

The latest authorities have been freely made use of in this work. Among these are the publications of the German Government on Olympia, Pergamon, Pirene, and Magnesia, and that of the French Government on Delphi. A full bibliography is included in the volume which ends with a very complete index.

McComb, Samuel. The Power of Self-Suggestion. 12mo, pp. 49. New York: Moffatt, Yard & Co.

Marcus Aurelius Antonius, The Thoughts of. Edited by Dana Estes, M. A. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 114. Boston: Dana Estes & Co.

Stawell, Mrs. Rodolph. Motor Tours in Wales and the Border Counties. Pp. 280. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

The advantages of motoring over other modes of travel are well demonstrated by the authoress of this inviting volume. With a delightful freedom born of disregard for time-tables and accepted roads, Mrs. Stawell has been able to reveal to us some of the beauties of the less frequented by-paths of Wales as well as the better-known objects of interest available to every tourist. This motorist at least can not be proven guilty of the charge so often brought against this class of travelers that "having eyes, they see not."

Starting from Shrewsbury as a center, the writer first makes a few fifty-mile dashes into Shropshire, covering pretty thoroughly that trim, well-kept section of England. As the Welsh border is crossed, turbulent streams and frowning crags greet one at every turn, for the beauty of Wales is not that of cultivation, but rather that of nature in her wilder aspects. Interspersed with descriptions of the Snowdon country are chatty stories of saint and sinner, among others the once-dreaded Owen Glyndwr, Llewelyn the Great, and the first Prince of Wales. Every ruined castle and church has its legend. Middle Wales is next visited and after that the romantic country adjoining the rocky south coast. St. David's, Pembroke, and other fascinating places are made the objective points of numerous delightful runs. Last of all, the valley of the Wye is explored and the story of its cathedral towns told entertainingly.

The photographs, which are plentiful and attractive, form alone a fairly complete panorama of picturesque Wales. A useful road map is another good feature. The tourist who contemplates a trip similar to that described in this book would do well to take the volume along with him as a companion.

Strachey, Lionel. [Editor.] Preface with Descriptive Sketches by Walter Littlefield. Love Letters of Famous Poets and Novelists. 8vo, pp. 340. New York: John McBride Co. $2 net.

Strong, Augustus Hopkins. Systematic Theology—A Compendium and Commonplace Book. Designed for the Use of Theological Students. In three volumes. Vol. III. The Doctrine of Salvation. 8vo, pp. 777–1166. Philadelphia: The Griffith & Rowland Press. $2.50 net.

Tompkins, Frederick Charles. Court Tennis, with Notes on Racquets and Squash-Racquets. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 114. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1 net.

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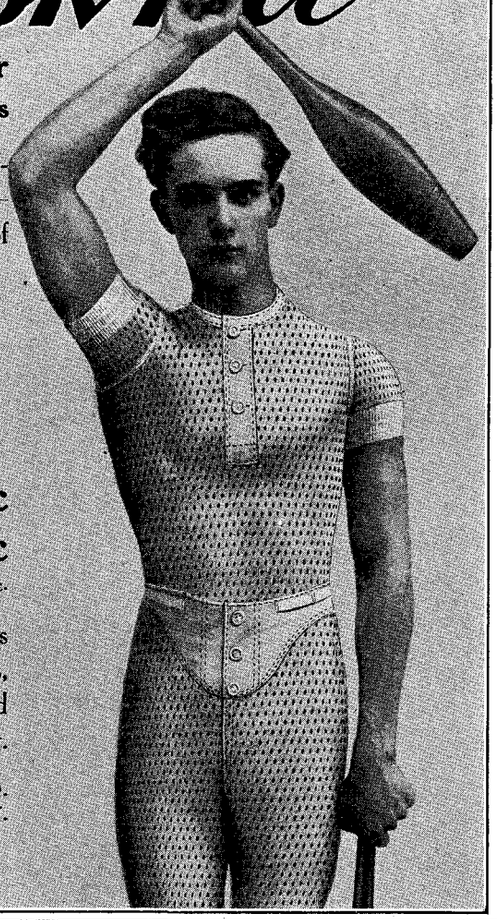

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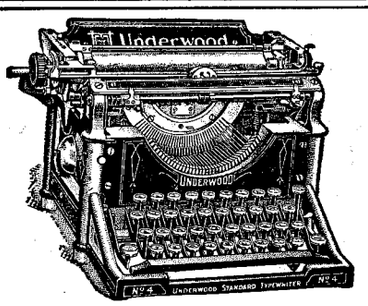

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Exit

By Thomas Beer

(On one of the ships taken by the pirate Blackbeard was a theatrical company bound for Virginia.)

Act fifth! Curtain's up indeed
Don't push me, sirs! I'm not in haste.
I'll go more slowly now, and taste
The fresh clean breeze. I sorely need
Breathing space before my call.
Seven steps out to end it all.

Seven steps out, then the plunge,
The gasping fight, quick failing breath,
The swift rehearsal before death,
And all one's life a rapier lunge.
I must out—I dare not stop.
Strength, Lord, for the dizzy drop!

One, two, three and halfway there;
Wretch, has thought of what comes after
Parched your throat too much for laughter?
Go off with a kingly air.
If I speak will my voice break?
Head up, man! For honor's sake.

Four, five, six, now one step more.
Meet it gay with a touch of pride.
God help! Were but my hands untied—
Fool—and half a league off shore?
Come, you've made the proper pause,
Take your merited applause!

—*Yale Literary Magazine.*

The Poet's Grave

By John S. Miller, Jr.

Let none of you who linger by this way
Look down upon these moss-soiled stones and say,
"Alas! alas! how death must argue still
That dust is only dust and clay but clay!"

But climb a little farther up the hill,
And looking out across the dark-robed lands
Toward where the west wind and the north join hands,
Whisper it softly to the hills and skies,
That *underneath these leaves a lover lies,*
Whose bride was all this wondrous world of ours;
A brother to the trees and stars was he,
Who wandered through life's garden spirit-free,
And drank the perfumes of its richest flowers.

—*The Harvard Monthly.*

A Mermaid's Song

By Jessie Laurel Sullivan

Lulled by a sea-tune's haunting ring,
Rocked in the billow's ceaseless swing,
By the sunless light of the cold green sea,
In a moss-hung cave, life came to me.

My breast is wet with night's damp dew;
My heart is neither false nor true;
Unlike the dull-lived child of land,
These joys await my heart's command:

The white flash of a sea-gull's wing,—
The sea sound of a buoy's ring,—
Salt tides that surge in deep sea caves,—
Light crisping foam and skipping waves,—

. . . . . .

Where sea anemones palely blow,
And wide-eyed fish glide to and fro,
Immune to pain, I dance forever,
A shadow of life, on the deep-sea heather.

—*Smith College Monthly.*

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The Trail

BY SARAH HINKS

Oh sing me a song of the fair young day,
With a merry sweet wind and keen;
Of a valley of mist and a mountain height,
Of a trail that is long and a pack that is light,
Of a laugh and a heart serene.

And sing me a song of a fragrant noon
By the hush of a gold-pierced stream,
Where the sun-splashed green of the birches weaves
A swaying fathomless sea of leaves
All a-quiver with whispered dream.

And sing me a song of a starlit ridge,
Of the sweep of an infinite night,
When the rustle and breath of the wind's quick sigh
From the heart of the wild shadow-dark slips by
To the glee of a madwinged flight.

So sing me a song of a quiet camp,
And a bed of the green boughs deep,
Of the candle flare and a snapping fire,
The still white peace and a half desire
For a star in the dawn—and sleep.

—*The Vassar Miscellany.*

A Sail

BY W. F. MERRILL

I sailed away on the Sea of Dreams,
In a boat of fancy's building,
And my oars were rays from the brightest beams
Of a summer sunset's gilding;
And I steered my boat over wavelets fair
By a red cloud rudder reflected there,—

Away from petty cares and ties,
Away from the round of duty,
To the limitless sweep of radiant skies,
And the reach of boundless beauty.
And I brought my boat to an island green,
Where gladness reigns o'er a realm serene.

Then back to earth—for one may not stay
On the Isle of Gladness ever,
But I brought my boat from its strand away
To shine on my life endeavor.
And this gem of hope in the darkness gleams
Like my sunbright oars on the Sea of Dreams.

—*The Bowdoin Quill.*

The Fountain

BY JAMES C. BARDIN

Deep in my basin shines a little star,
'Neath trembling waters gleaming;
And lo! the clouds come trooping from afar,
Across high heaven streaming:
And yet, O maid, you cease not from your dreaming—
Your tresses damp with waters I have brought—
Can you not see the little star still beaming—
The little star I wrought?

Soft is the story that my whispers bring,
Of passion's madness telling;
And lo! old songs within my mosses cling,
Sweet ancient magic spelling:
And yet, O maid, your tears cease not their welling—
Your eyes in somber midnight's brood-net caught—
Can you not feel the little star compelling—
The little star I wrought?

In golden glory comes the breathing morn,
O'er eastern hilltops flying;
And lo! the mystery old night has borne
Shrinks in the dawn-light, dying:
And yet, O maid, a broken cup is lying
There at your feet—the little cup you brought—
Can you not hear the star in anguish sighing—
The little star I wrought?

—*University of Virginia Magazine.*

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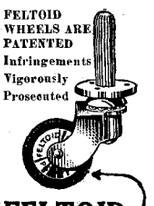

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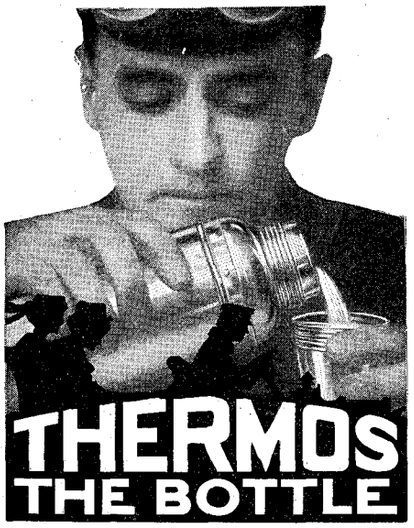

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Nostalgia

By R. E. Andrews

Oh, the names, the names that lure you
Off to places you have dreamed,
Pictured, and your fancies moor you,
Where the wander-torch has gleamed!

Oh, the Dardanelles—white beaches,
Hot beside an azure sea,
And behind the cool green reaches
Of the palms that beckon me!
Where the low-hung foliage screens,
And the waves croon to the bar,
While some sloe-eyed Venus leans
O'er the song to her guitar!
Oh, the charm that lies in "Burma"—
Name in which the tropics purr,
Softly languorous, a murmur
Putting northern eyes ablur
With a spell so drowsy, sensuous
That they long for slender palms,
To dream far from haunts pretentious
In the tropics scented arms!

Can't you hear Calcutta calling?
Hasn't Kipling to your sight
Brought dream-stuff of that enthralling
City of the dreadful night?
Can't you hear the noisy railers,
See the docks, the tall-sparred ships,
And the hordes of all earth's sailors,
Sun-blacked, quick-eyed, knives on hips?
Can't you see the red sun sinking,
Fiery in the ocean's breast,
And the heat-cracked housetops drinking
In the cool of night and rest,
While below, the blackness thicker,
Yields a glint of almond eye,
Or a stealthy dagger's flicker—
Here, soft laughter; there, a cry
Whispers wander-lure Sumatra,
Island named with a caress;
Tempting, as did Cleopatra—
Men have given all for less!

Oh, the names, the names that lure you
Off to places you have dreamed,
Pictured, and your fancies moor you,
Where the wander-torch has gleamed.

—*Harvard Advocate.*

The Far Sea

By George F. Whicher

We lived together, my love and I,
In our home by the quiet sea,
And a child there came to join us two,
And we thought—we thought—as he throve and grew,
"We are for Death, not he."

And we were happy, my love and I,
By the side of the sparkling sea,
Till our son went out to a tryst with Death,
And fought, but fought with failing breath,
And Death prevailed, not he.

Yes, Death was there and my love and I
On the shores of a gray, gray sea,
Void, void was a place that we could not fill,
For our boy's fresh heart lay cold and still,
And Death was there, not he.

But while we saddened, my love and I,
Alone by the heaving sea,
There rose in me a voice which said,
"His soul has but through a doorway sped,
Which ye may pass, not he.

"His life rides out like the swelling tide,
Out to a far, far sea.
He has slipt his chains, and the sea is wide;
Would ye have him here in the harbor bide?
Nay, rest ye here, not he.

"His dust may lie in the straitened tomb,
Or sink in the deep, deep sea;
But the ship of his soul seeks a larger room,
For death ye mourn? For the death of whom?
Ye are the dead, not he."

—*Amherst Literary Monthly.*

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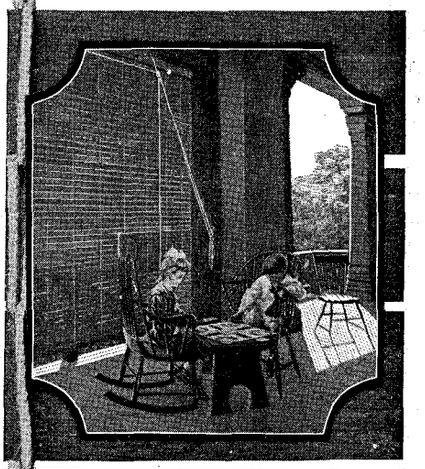

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2[illegible] Mill Street, Janesville, Wis.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES

All the Standard Machines Sold or Rented Anywhere at ¼ to ½ M'f'r's Prices, allowing Rental to Apply on Price. Shipped with privilege of examination. Write for Illustrated Catalog V.

Typewriter Emporium, 92-94 Lake St., Chicago

Tricycles for Cripples and Chairs for Invalids

Complete catalog sent on request. Write for it today.

WORTHINGTON CO., 205 Cedar St., Elyria, Ohio

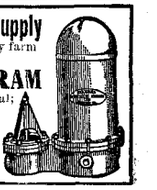
Cheap and Reliable Water Supply

For irrigation, mining, on the stock or dairy farm and for suburban homes the

NIAGARA HYDRAULIC RAM

is the cheapest pump you can install. No coal; no steam; no oil; no labor—no cost after installation. Works day and night. Write for catalogue K and estimate. We furnish Caldwell Tanks and Towers.

NIAGARA HYDRAULIC ENGINE CO.,
140 Nassau St., N. Y. Factory: Chester, Pa.



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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

D' Ol' Songs

By Denis A. O'Brien, '12

It kin' o' strange t' heah d' songs
D' niggahs sing t'-day:
It mek me sad an' lonesom', too,
I don' know what t' say.
F' way down souf in Dixie lan'
Befo' d' wa' begin
D' way us niggahs use t' sing,
O, my! it wuz a sin.
"Massa's in d' col', col' groun'," "I lub ma Lindy Lou,"
"Ma ol' Kentucky home, Good-Night,"
'N "Swanee Ribbeh" too.
Dem wuz d' songs we lubbed t' heah
'Fo' Massa went away:
But don' no niggah sing no mo'
'N don' no banjo play.
Dey ain' no songs fo' us to' shote
Ote neaf d' silb'ry moon,
F' all de yalleh trash know now
Am dis heah rag-time toon.
—*The Holy Cross Purple* (Worcester, Mass.).

Legend of the Passion

By J. Emmett Gaughan, '12

Upon the cross the Savior hung,
His head crowned with a thorny wreath,
And from the ground just underneath
A lowly flower sprung.

It looked up toward the darkened sky,
The petals all, with one accord,
In sorrow drooped to see their Lord
Thus piteously die.

The snow-white blossoms opened wide,
And while his blood did freely flow
One drop fell on the flower below—
One drop from out His side.

And ever since that awful hour,
The hammer, nails, and crown of scorn,
In crimson outlines still adorn
The gentle Passion Flower.
—*Georgetown College Journal* (Washington, D.C.).

The Soul's City

By Rhys Carpenter

When Troy hung fearful on the edge of doom,
When spear and torch were hurled with fatal might
And all the towers caught flame with sudden light,
The gods came out of heaven and from that tomb
Of tottering walls, where blood-red fires' illume
Flared in the darkness on the Trojans' flight,
From shrine and temple took from all men's sight
Their images, and vanished in the gloom.

For me, too, Troy has fallen! all its height
Has shaken into ruin; from that tomb
The gods have taken back their images,—delight,
Love's happiness, life's ecstasy, youth's bloom,—
And left me empty-handed in the night
To wail within a fallen city's gloom!
—*The Columbia Monthly.*

Pears'

Pears' Soap makes white hands, gives clear skin and imparts freshness to the complexion.

A cake of Pears' is a cake of comfort.

Comfort by the cake or in boxes.

The Baking Test

Baking proves the quality of a stove. No stove, regardless of the fuel used, will stand the BAKING test better than the New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook Stove.

Besides, the "New Perfection" makes the kitchen a cool and pleasant place in which to do the baking.

All of the family cooking, the baking, the washing, and the ironing can be done with a

NEW PERFECTION
Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

in far greater comfort than with any other style of stove. This is especially true in the summer season. Its quick heat saves moments, its cleanliness saves labor, its fuel economy saves money, its new principle of blue flame combustion saves you the physical discomfort of an overheated kitchen. Made in three sizes. Can be had either with or without Cabinet Top. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

The **Rayo LAMP** Just such a lamp as you've been looking for. Made with artistic simplicity and fine proportions. Beautifully nickeled; hence easily cleaned. Very handy to fill and trim. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

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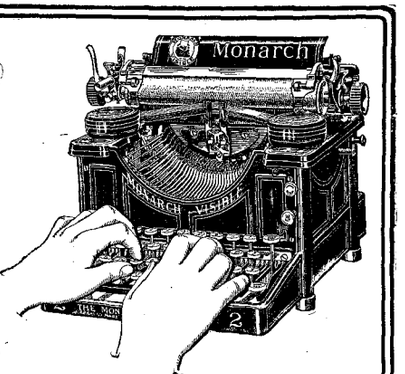

Ordinary heavy-action typewriters so draw upon the operator's energy that her speed diminishes as the day's work progresses.

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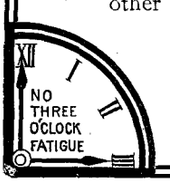
Light Touch

conserves the operator's energy—leaves a balance at the day's end. Monarch all-day speed results in increased production, decreased cost of typewritten work, per folio. A Monarch equipment means economy.

Let us give you a demonstration of Monarch Light Touch and other Monarch advancements.



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Monarch Typewriter Building, 300 Broadway, New York
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PAINT TALKS—No. 10
Making Different Tints

There are many advantages in using paint mixed by hand at the time of painting. The property-owner who has had painting done understands the most important one, namely: the fact that paint thus made to order, if made of pure white lead and pure linseed oil, is by far the most durable, because it is made to suit the conditions of each particular job.

Not so many building-owners, however, stop to think how great an additional advantage is afforded them by the fact that the most delicate gradation of tint which whim or fancy may dictate can be had in made-to-order white lead paint. The house-owner is not confined to two or three yellows, for instance, but may select from a hundred delicate gradations, if he wishes. So with the blues, the grays, the pinks, and all the tints.

For interior decoration, especially, this wide range of selection is of inestimable value. If a woman of taste wants a certain shade, something "pretty near" will not do. She can get it *exact* in made-to-order white lead paint.

There is more about color schemes in our Painting Outfit R, together with reasons why white lead bearing the Dutch Boy Painter trade mark gives most for the money in economy and satisfaction.

Buy of your local dealer if possible. If he hasn't it do not accept something else, but write our nearest office.

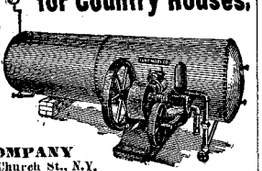
NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

An office in each of the following cities:

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, (John T. Lewis & Bros. Company, Philadelphia), (National Lead & Oil Company, Pittsburgh.)

Water Supply for Country Houses.

No elevated tank to freeze or leak. Tank located in cellar. Pressure 60 lbs. The ideal fire protection. Furnished with hand gasoline or electric pump. Write for catalogue "O."



Let our Engineers figure out your needs.

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THE SAXONIA

lights same as any lamp and produces gas off the top of the wick, a fine white light.

Burns 1-3 oil of ordinary lamp; gives three times light. 1-5 cost of gas, 1-10 cost of electricity. Pays for itself. Imported chimney and mantle of extra strength with burner complete for **$3**, express paid. Money refunded if not as represented. Booklet free. *Agents wanted.*

U. S. A. LIGHTING CO.
262 Main Street
Springfield Mass.

FITS ANY STANDARD LAMP

Refer to Banks of the city, Bradstreet or Dun.

The Editor's Christmas Tree.

The Editor sat in his Sanctum,
(*Not* Room Nineteen, College Hall,
For the Editor isn't a Yogi,
To live in a hole in the wall!)
And he thought of the really good stories
Locked up in these sons of Penn,
And the verses that don't get written,
And then of the stories again—
Of the tales of true adventures,
The things these men have done;
For some have looked in Death's grim face,
And laughed and called it fun.
On ocean and mountain and prairie,
In the city's homes and its dives,
They've had their varied adventures.
They've lived their various lives.
But the fellow who's shot a musk-ox,
He likes to write "Lines to a Child,"
And the man who knows about women
Would rather "do" something wild
And gory and desperate and thrilling—
"The Murders at Manayunk,"—
Tho' he couldn't shoot a revolver,
He wouldn't have the spunk.
And yet, way down in his heart of hearts,
He has the seeing eye,
And he *could* describe a woman's love,
He knows what makes them cry.
Of course, that kind of a story
He'd never think to write;
He'd leave that to some brother
Who put up a plucky fight
All through a trying season
In every game that was played,
But who doesn't know a thing about
The ways of a man and a maid.
And the Editor thought of a Dreamer,—
One of the fellows he knew,—
A man whose eyes see visions
Of the Fairy-world in the dew;
And he groaned to remember the pages
That had flowed from that facile pen
On the subject of "Psycho-Dynamics,"
(From Course Six Hundred and Ten).

. . . . . .

The Editor sighed and lamented
As he thought of the issues to come,
And all of the "stuff" he needed,
And all of the pens that are dumb;
And all of the wasted efforts
Of writers who will not learn
That the things they *know* we publish,
And the things they *guess* we burn.
And Oh! how he wished for a Santa
Who would bring him reams and reams
Of really snappy stories,
And really clever themes!
And he dreamed of a Happy New Year,
When some of these things should be.
Please, haven't *you* got one present
To hang on his Christmas Tree?

—*The Red and the Blue* (University of Pennsylvania).

Rosemary

By Elaine Sheffield Whitman

A Cupid dancing down Life's path
Looked in an open door;
He nodded, smiled, and smiled again.
Then fled, but evermore
There lingered in the tiny room
The love that Cupid bore.

A thought, quick darting into life
Elusive, fled my brain,—
I know not rightly what it was,
Nor why nor whence it came,
I only know the world doth now
A brighter hope retain.

—*Smith College Monthly.*

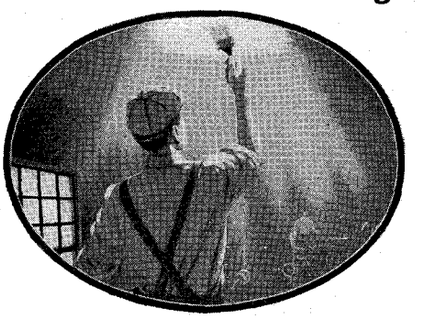
Sea Lines

By Ralph L. Roeder

Fling spray back in the sea,
Let it not touch the sand;
Sea dreams should never be
Allowed to come to land.

—*The Columbia Monthly.*

The Paint That Floods Rooms With Light



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should write us about Gloss-O-Lite—an enamel that turns wall and ceiling into one great *reflector*, utilizes *all* the light, and cuts down hours for using artificial light. On well-finished surfaces it has the reflecting power of porcelain. Wherever work is done, good light means better work—blunders most often come in the dark hours of the day. Gloss-O-Lite saves mistakes and bills for lighting.

GLOSS-O-LITE

is white as porcelain and *stays* white—true white—as long as any finish possibly can. It brushes easily and *flows out* like varnish.

Its opacity is so extreme that more than two coats are practically never requisite. Because of this quality and extreme durability, Gloss-O-Lite is truly economical.

It is readily kept clean, and its permanently smooth surface gives least possible lodgement to dirt and germs.

It is invaluable for the interiors of

Laundries	**Lavatories**	**Power Plants**
Factories	**Printing Shops**	**Warehouses**
	Creameries	
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or any place where good light and sanitation are important.

Gloss-O-Lite has been chosen, after careful tests, for use in many of the most important manufacturing plants in the country.

Write for Booklet, stating approximately the area of surface that you plan painting.

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14 Dudley Street **Providence, R. I.**

Print Your Own

Cards, circulars, book, newspaper. Press $5. Larger $18. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc.
THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Connecticut.

LEARN TO SWIM
BY ONE TRIAL

Ayvads Water-Wings

Price 25 and 35c

GREAT SPORT IN THE WATER

A person weighing from 50 to 250 lbs. can float on them without an effort. Inquire of any one who has used Ayvad's water-wings and be convinced you can learn to swim the first day you are in the water. For those who can swim they furnish a source of amusement nothing can equal. Easily adjusted. Take no more room than a pocket handkerchief. Sold by Dry-goods, Sporting-goods, Druggists, Hardware dealers, etc. Ordering from us direct, enclose price to Dept. D.

AYVAD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Hoboken, N. J.
8 Long Lane, Aldersgate St., London, E. C.

Note: Educational Dept. London County Council classified Water-Wings with books, etc., as necessary school supply.
Bright Young Men wanted to act **as Agents.** Liberal inducements offered. Send for particulars.

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The Hands of Age

By Henrietta Sperry

The hands of youth are smooth and beautiful,
And round, and finely formed, and white, and cool.

But I have known two old and twisted hands,
With knotted veins, and fingers bent with work,
No grace of form is left to those worn frames
Wherein the hidden grace of life doth lurk.

But thin, and cramped, and old, they on them bear
The scars of those who toil and struggle much.
The patient strength of all the earth is theirs.
And tenderness untold is in their touch.

The hands of youth are white and soft with ease,
But God hath clasped such twisted hands as these.

—*Smith College Monthly.*

Coyote Song

By J. S. Reed

A—oo, my brothers, the moon is red,
And the antelope starts from his prairie bed,
Then join ye again in the ancient threne,
For the day that's dead,
And the hunt that's fled,
And the terror of things unseen.

Afar, afar, on the star-lit plain,
Our fathers howled where the deer had lain,
And hung on the flanks of the bison-run,
For the bull that fell,
In that wild pell-mell,
Had died ere the night was done.

No more the warrior rides his raids,
And the hunting star of the prairie fades,
While a fiery comet tears the night
With a crimson streak,
And a demon's shriek,
All ablaze with the white man's light.

But oft when the winter wind is high,
We hear on the prairie the bellowed cry
And the rumbling hoofs of the bison-run.
But we seek in vain,
Through the empty plain,
For the buffalo days are done.

A—oo, my brothers, the stars are red
And the lean coyote must mourn unfed.
Come join ye again in the ancient croon,
For the dawn is gray,
And another day
Has faded the red, red moon.

—*The Harvard Monthly.*

Fulfilling Instructions.—The managing editor wheeled his chair around and pushed a button in the wall. The person wanted entered. "Here," said the editor, "are a number of directions from outsiders as to the best way to run a newspaper. See that they are all carried out."

And the office boy, gathering them all into a large waste basket, did so.—*The Green Bag.*

The Advantage.—Bathing-dresses, we are told, are now being made from blotting-paper. The advantage of such costumes consists, we understand, in the fact that, as soon as you get out of your depth, the blotting-paper sucks up the water.—*Punch.*

Tremont is the newest and the ALTRO AURANIA & LUSITANIA are a few of the other non-shrinkable - non-crackable ARROW COLLARS

Booklet on request—Cluett, Peabody & Co., 463 River Street, Troy—Arrow Cuffs, 25c a pair—Arrow Collars, 20c each in Canada—Cuffs, 35c in Canada

15c—2 for 25c

A New $1 Offer—"Keith's"

for six months and a copy of my new book, ***100 PLANS*** Bungalows Cottages $400. to $3000. Keith's monthly magazine is the recognized authority on planning and Decorating Homes. $1.50 year. News-stands 15c copy. Each 60-page issue gives several designs by leading architects.

No. 37—$2000. One of the 100.

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100 designs for Attractive Homes, $2,500 to $6,000 . . . $1.00
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Any one of these books and "Keith's" one year . . 2.00

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It is **hand-made**, from the **best materials procurable**—positively **weedless and snag-proof**—a **perfect, natural lure**—will **hold the "big one."** Words of praise from **hundreds of prominent sportsmen and business men.** Ask your dealer—or send me **seventy-five cents**—specifying what kind of fish you want to **catch. Try** the Hook—money back, **quick,** if not **satisfied.** Handsome, illustrated booklet FREE. ***Ask for it.***

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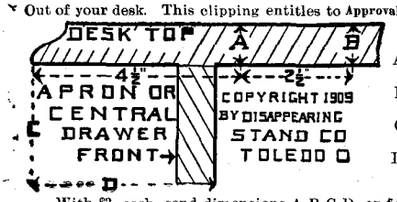

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With $3. cash, send dimensions A B C D, or for $3.50 on credit, " " and references. Full credit less transportation if returned in 10 days.

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There's an Esterbrook for you

250 styles—fine, medium and broad points.

The standard of the world

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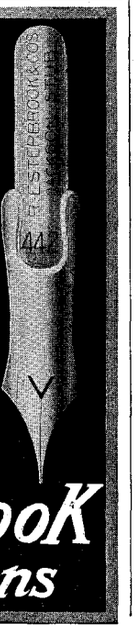
The Esterbrook Steel Pen Mfg. Co.,
26 John Street, New York.
Works: Camden, N. J.



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MOORE'S NON-LEAKABLE FOUNTAIN PEN

The ideal pen for the traveler.

A fountain pen in which the annoyance of leaking is entirely eliminated — that's MOORE'S. It can be carried in any position in your pocket or bag absolutely without fear of staining your clothes.

It is extremely simple in construction, and never gets out of order. When not in use the pen point remains in ink, is always moist, and does not require shaking to start the ink-flow, but writes at once.

There are thousands of satisfied users of MOORE'S FOUNTAIN PEN. Ask any one of them what they think of theirs.

Most dealers sell this pen, but if yours does not, send us his name and address together with your own, and we will forward him an assortment from which you can choose. Please state whether you prefer a fine, medium or coarse pen. Prices range from $2.50 upwards.

MOORE'S MIDGET, 3 1-2 inches long, is the smallest fountain pen made, and can be tucked away in any corner of your shopping bag or vest pocket. Price $2.50.

American Fountain Pen Co.
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It won't leak

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Good, strong concrete is recognized by all engineers as the material for safety and permanence. The strength of concrete depends largely on the quality of the cement. It is a *fact* that contractors who use "*Dragon*" will not risk the chance of change or substitution for any other brand. Insist on having the best. Every builder should use "*Dragon*."

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The Lawrence Cement Company

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The Shoe for Comfort

The Cushion Sole is a non-conductor of heat, making it an Ideal Summer Shoe.

WORTH CUSHION SOLE SHOES

Men's, $4.00 to $6.00 Women's, $2.00 to $5.00

If your dealer does not keep them write for booklet.

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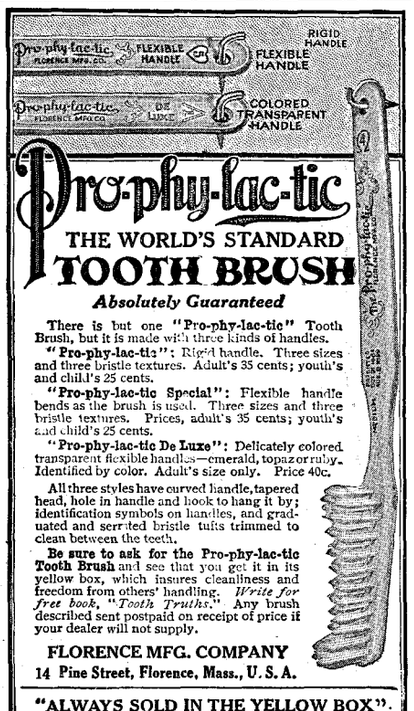


Pro-phy-lac-tic

THE WORLD'S STANDARD

TOOTH BRUSH

Absolutely Guaranteed

There is but one "Pro-phy-lac-tic" Tooth Brush, but it is made with three kinds of handles.

"Pro-phy-lac-tic": Rigid handle. Three sizes and three bristle textures. Adult's 35 cents; youth's and child's 25 cents.

"Pro-phy-lac-tic Special": Flexible handle bends as the brush is used. Three sizes and three bristle textures. Prices, adult's 35 cents; youth's and child's 25 cents.

"Pro-phy-lac-tic De Luxe": Delicately colored transparent flexible handles—emerald, topaz or ruby. Identified by color. Adult's size only. Price 40c.

All three styles have curved handle, tapered head, hole in handle and hook to hang it by; identification symbols on handles, and graduated and serrated bristle tufts trimmed to clean between the teeth.

Be sure to ask for the Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush and see that you get it in its yellow box, which insures cleanliness and freedom from others' handling. *Write for free book, "Tooth Truths."* Any brush described sent postpaid on receipt of price if your dealer will not supply.

FLORENCE MFG. COMPANY

14 Pine Street, Florence, Mass., U. S. A.

"ALWAYS SOLD IN THE YELLOW BOX".

THE SPICE OF LIFE

For a Distant Harvest.—A Kentucky girl whose father was an undertaker was sent to a fashionable New York boarding-house for finishing term. One day one of the girls asked her what business her father was in, and, fearing she would lose caste if she told the truth, she carelessly answered, "Oh, my father's a Southern planter."—*Lippincott's.*

A Distinction.—Some one asked Max Nordau to define the difference between genius and insanity. "Well," said the author of "Degeneration," "the lunatic is, at least, sure of his board and clothes."—*Argonaut.*

Atrocious.—THE HUSBAND—"Well, say what you will, my dear, you'll find worse than me in the world."

THE WIFE—"Oh, Tom, how can you be so bitter?"—*Pittsburg Observer.*

A Never Failing Supply.—The fond husband was seeing his wife off with the children for their vacation in the country. As she got into the train, he said, "But, my dear, won't you take some fiction to read?"

"Oh, no!" she responded sweetly, "I shall depend upon your letters from home."—*London Tatler.*

Then "Beat It."—"I don't understand how one can learn boxing by correspondence as this advertisement states. How can one get any practise?"

"Oh, you get your practise licking stamps."—*Pittsburg Observer.*

No Wonder.—"How did Blinkin become insane?"

"He slept three months under a crazy quilt."—*Herald and Presbyter.*

Reassuring.—JOAN—"I'm awful frightened at the lightnin'. I wish there was a man here."

MISTRESS—"What good would that do?"

JOAN—"He'd tell me not to be such a fool."—*Punch.*

Axiomatic.—The attitude of many toward the suffragists appears to be the old axiom of our school days, "Them as asks shan't have; them as don't ask don't want."—*Zangwill.*

Marvelous.—"More than five thousand elephants a year go to make our piano keys," remarked the student boarder who had been reading the scientific notes in a patent-medicine almanac. "For the land's sake!" exclaimed the landlady. "Ain't it wonderful what some animals can be trained to do?"—*Chicago News.*

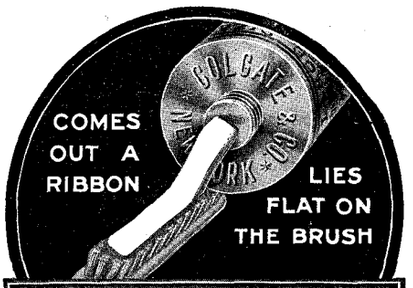
The Hard Part.—It's hard to live within one's salary, but there's one consolation—it's harder to live without it.—*Herald and Presbyter.*

Just a Sample.—For many years Dr. Francis Patton, ex-president of Princeton University, wore side whiskers. Whenever he suggested shaving them, there was a division of opinion in the family. One morning the came into his wife's dressing-room, razor in hand, with his right cheek shaved smooth. "How do you like it, my dear?" he asked. "If you think it looks well, I will shave the other side, too."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Most as Bad.—"Were you ever surrounded by wolves?"

"No; but I used to open the dining-room doors at a summer hotel."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL



COLGATE'S DENTAL CREAM

15 FEET OF CREAM in this tube

Delicious—Antiseptic

Combines efficiency with a delightful after-taste

42 inches of cream in trial tube sent for 4 cents.

COLGATE & CO.

Dept. Y, 55 John St.

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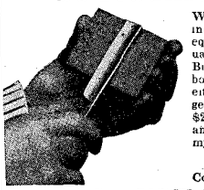

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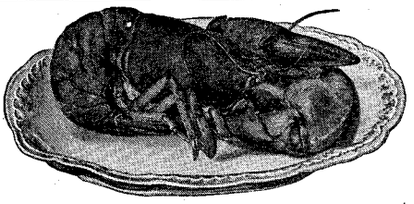

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TOM—"Not quite. Say, do you know where I can buy a folding toothbrush?"—*Boston Transcript.*

A Good Reason.—"How was he acquitted?"

"Insanity."

"He doesn't seem crazy."

"He isn't. It was the jury that was off."—*Kansas City Times.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

June 5.—An alarming increase of cholera is reported from St. Petersburg.

June 6.—The Council of the Empire in Russia restores the appropriation for the Navy, which was rejected by the Douma.

Australia formally offers to present a *Dreadnought* to England.

June 7.—The French Cabinet approves a naval program involving the expenditure of $600,000,000 in ten years.

June 8.—A dispatch from Paris says that the protecting powers of Crete have decided to leave the island on July 31, and grave fear of war between Turkey and Greece is exprest.

An outbreak is reported in Syria, in which 100 persons are slain.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

June 5.—President Taft sends a special message to Congress praising the work of Charles E. Magoon and General Barry in Cuba.

June 10.—President Taft presents to Orville and Wilbur Wright gold medals given by the Aero Club of America.

A board of army engineers reports to Congress that it is not desirable to construct a deep waterway from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico.

GENERAL

June 5.—Secretary MacVeagh, in a speech at Chicago, outlines the policies of the Taft administration, saying that decision and regularity of procedure are the keynotes.

June 8.—Post-office inspectors, through arrests made at Marion, Columbus and Dennison, Ohio, believe they have unearthed the headquarters of the Black Hand Society in the United States.

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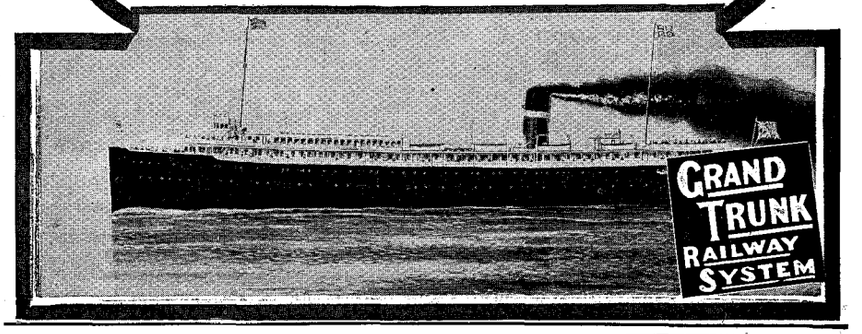

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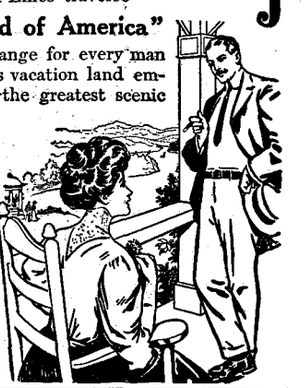

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The de Luxe Rocky Mountain Limited

Every mile of track is scanned every day. The roadbed is sound and firm. You can leave care behind you from the time you start until you stop.

The Limited of limitless comfort for folks of limited time.

Several other splendid trains daily from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham. The only service to both Denver and Colorado Springs direct.

Send to-night for the new book "Under the Turquoise Sky"—all about Colorado—or folder "Thro' Scenic Colorado and Yellowstone Park to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition." They will show you just how easily one may get the best out of Summer—free on request.

JOHN SEBASTIAN
Passenger Traffic Manager, 8 LaSalle Street Station, Chicago, Ill.

Rock Island-Frisco Lines

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Dresses, Suits Waists, etc. At McCutcheon's

Registered Trade Mark

Linen Dresses: Made in French and other suitable Linens, in many attractive models. The colors are blue, pink, lavender, tan, natural, coral, apricot; also white. Priced at $15.00, $20.00, $25.00 to $35.00.

Lingerie Dresses: In a very complete and dainty assortment, at $10.00, $15.00, $20.00, $25.00, $35.00 to $50.00.

Silk Dresses: Of Foulard, Shantung and Messaline Silks and Chiffons, etc. Made in several fashionable models for afternoon and evening wear. Prices $10.00, $20.00, $25.00, $35.00, $50.00 to $150.00.

French and Domestic Lingerie Waists: At $3.00, $3.50, $5.00, $7.50 to $50.00.

Tailored Linen Waists: Made in our own workroom, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50, $7.50 and up.

Tailored Suits of Rajah Silk: In a good range of colors at $30.00, $35.00 and $45.00.

Linen Suits: Coat and skirt tailored in latest style of the season in Austrian or Etamine Linen, finished with black jet or pearl buttons. Unusually good value. Price, $25.00.

Separate Tailored Coats and Skirts: Of Serge, Rajah Silk and Linen. Coats in both full and three-quarter length. Skirts plain or gored.

Mail orders receive our prompt attention

James McCutcheon & Co.

5th Ave. and 34th St. Opposite Waldorf-Astoria NEW YORK

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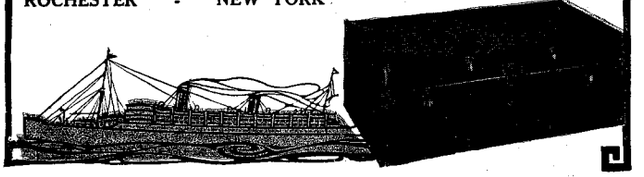

Good outside or inside

Necco Sweets

Are good for youngsters. Better deny them confectionery entirely than give them questionable or inferior kinds. NECCO SWEETS are always good, always fresh, always wholesome. We see to that. The NECCO SEAL—your safeguard—is on every box of NECCO SWEETS. We see to that, too. It is your protection. It identifies the package. Be sure you find it before you buy.

Whoever has a sweet tooth will appreciate a treat like

Lenox Chocolates

Take home a box for the family. Let the children eat all they want. NECCO SWEETS offer a choice of some 500 varieties, hard and brittle fruit bars, fudge, chocolate nougatines, molasses chips, maple walnuts, pure fruit drops, etc., etc. All are deliciously good. All are perfectly wholesome.

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BRAIN BUILDING

How to Feed Nervous Cases

Hysteria sometimes leads to insanity and should be treated through feeding the brain and nerves upon scientifically selected food that restores the lost delicate gray matter. Proof of the power of the brain food, Grape-Nuts, is remarkably strong.

"About eight years ago, when working very hard as a court stenographer I collapsed physically, then nervously, and was taken to the State Hospital for the insane at Lincoln, Neb., a raving maniac.

"They had to keep me in a straight-jacket and I was kept in the worst ward for three months. I was finally dismissed in the following May but did no brain work for years, until last fall when I was persuaded to take the testimony in two cases.

"One of these was a murder case and the strain upon my nervous system was so great that I would have broken down again except for the strength I had built up by the use of Grape-Nuts. When I began to feel the pressure of the work on my brain and nerves I simply increased the amount of Grape-Nuts and used the food more regularly.

"I now feel like my old self again and am healthy and happy. I am sure that if I had known of Grape-Nuts when I had my trouble 8 years ago I would never have collapsed, and this dark experience in my life would never have happened.

"The power of Grape-Nuts as a brain food is simply wonderful and I do not believe any stomach is so weak that it cannot digest this wonderful food.

"There's a Reason." Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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